

MICHIGAN FARMER

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R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor.

S. B. NOBLE, Hort. Editor.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

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Terms.

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All letters to be addressed to ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE, Detroit Mich., (post paid.)

Advertisements.

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Rates of Advertising.

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For advertisements making over one square, and for periods of over three months, our terms will be liberal.

The attention of Breeders of Stock, Nursery men, Florists Seedsmen and Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, as well as those who wish either to buy or dispose of farms or farming lands, stocks, &c., is particularly called to the advantages which a circulation of nearly twelve thousand offers to them throughout the State of Michigan.

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PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Held in Detroit, Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 1856.

Division A—Cattle.

C. ASS 1—SHORT HORNS.

BULLS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| W Coates, Grosse Pointe, 1st prem. | 12 |
| A Y Moore & Son, Schoolcraft, 2d, | 10 |
| W T Lyon, Moscow, 3d, | 8 |

BULLS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OLD.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| A Jewell, Dowagiac, 1st prem, | 10 |
| J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 2d, | 8 |
| F S Finley, Ypsilanti, 3d, | 6 |

BULLS TWO YEARS OLD.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 1st prem, | 8 |
| H T Bancroft, Romeo, 2d, | 6 |
| Willam Coates, Grose Point, 3d, | 4 |

BULLS ONE YEAR OLD.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 1st prem, | 7 |
| Silas Sly, Plymouth, 2d, | 5 |
| J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 3d, | 3 |

BULL CALVES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Leonard Lee, Ray, 1st prem, | 5 |
| W Frink, Battle Creek, 2nd, | 4 |
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 3d, | 3 |

COWS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| W F Ink, Battle Creek, 1st prem, | 10 |
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 2nd, | 8 |
| Silas Sly, Plymouth, 3d, | 6 |

COWS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OLD.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 1st prem, | 10 |
| Fuller & Co., Plymouth, 2nd, | 8 |
| J L Kelsey, Washington, 3d, | 6 |

HEIFERS TWO YEARS OLD.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Silas Sly, Plymouth, 1st prem, | 8 |
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 2nd, | 6 |
| Silas Sly, Plymouth, 3rd, | 4 |

HEIFERS ONE YEAR OLD.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 1st prem, | 7 |
| D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 2nd, | 5 |
| J L Kelsey, Washington, 3d, | 3 |

HEIFER CALVES.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| H E. Dogarmo, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, | 5 |
| J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 2nd, | 4 |
| J B Crippen, Coldwater, 3d, | 3 |

CLASS 2—DEVONS.

BULLS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| W Frink, Battle Creek, 1st prem, | 12 |
|----------------------------------|----|

BULLS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OLD.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| J Pridgen, Branch Co. 1st prem, | 10 |
| J Pierson, Eastw. City, 2d, | 8 |
| M Shoemaker, Jackson, 3d, | 6 |

BULLS TWO YEARS OLD.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| C H Williams, Coldwater, 1st prem, | 8 |
| J W Childs, Paint Creek, 2nd, | 6 |
| Gideon Stoddard, Litchfield, 3d, | 4 |

BULLS ONE YEAR OLD.

| | |
|--|---|
| C Van Valkenburg, Hillsdale, 1st prem, | 5 |
| M Shoemaker, Jackson, 3d, | 3 |

BULL CALVES.

C H Williams, Coldwater, 1st prem,
C H Williams, Coldwater, 2d,
C Van Valkenburg, Hillsdale, 3d,

COWS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

M Shoemaker, Jackson, 1st prem,
C H Williams, Coldwater, 2d,
C H Williams, Coldwater, 3d,

COWS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OLD.

M Shoemaker, Jackson, 1st prem,
C Van Valkenburg, Hillsdale, 2d,
C Van Valkenburg, Hillsdale, 3d,

HEIFERS TWO YEARS OLD.

Thomas Blackett, Warren, 1st prem,
C H Williams, Coldwater, 2d,
C H Williams, Coldwater, 3d,

HEIFERS ONE YEAR OLD.

C H Williams, Coldwater, 1st prem

HEIFER CALVES.

C H Williams, Coldwater, 1st prem,
H C Judd, Birmingham, 6 mos. old judged to be a cross,

CLASS 3—HEREFORDS.

None reported

CLASS 4—AYRSHIRE.

None reported

CLASS 5—CROSS OF BLOOD CATTLE.

COWS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

J C Williams, Greenfield, 1st prem,
Peter Denoyer, Hamtramck, 2d,

COWS OVER THREE AND UNDER FIVE.

R D Rogers, Vienna, 1st prem.
W A Congdon, Plymouth, 2d,
B D Rogers, Vienna, 3d,

HEIFERS ONE YEAR OLD.

W A Congdon, Plymouth, 1st prem,

HEIFER CALVES.

J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 1st prem,
B D Rogers, Vienna, 2d,

CLASS 6—CROSS OF BLOOD AND NATIVE.

BULLS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

Geo Blumbar, h, Royal Oak, 1st prem,
L Lee, Rav, 2d,
H Houk, Plymouth, 3d,

BULLS FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS OLD.

D Bray, Northville, 1st prem,
A Nichols, Quincy, 2d,
N Lapham, Farmington, 3d,

BULLS TWO YEARS OLD.

John Cooman, Roseville, 1st prem,
N Fisher, Gross Point, 2d,
S B Cassarain, Romeo, 3d,

BULLS ONE YEAR OLD.

Q L M Easterly, Marshall, 1st prem,

BULL CALVES.

C W Green, Farmington, 1st prem,
J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 2d,

COWS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st prem,
J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 2d,
Gideon Stoddard, Litchfield, 3d,

COWS THREE TO FIVE YEARS OLD.

D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st prem.
D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 2d,
H E Degarmo, Ypsilanti, 3d,

HEIFERS TWO YEARS OLD.

S Sly, Plymouth, 1st prem,
B G Stout, Troy, 2d,
S Sly, Plymouth, 3d,

HEIFERS ONE YEAR OLD.

H E Degarmo, Ypsilanti, 1st prem,
James Connelly, Marshall, 2d,
J C Williams, Greenfield, 3d,

HEIFER CALVES.

John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 1st prem,
James Connelly, Marshall, 2d,
B G Stout, Troy, 3d,

CLASS 7—NATIVE CATTLE.

COWS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

Gideon Stoddard, Litchfield, 1st prem,
James Smith, Greenfield, 2d,
James Smith, Greenfield, 3d,

HEIFERS ONE YEAR OLD.

James Smith, Greenfield, 1st prem,
James Smith, Greenfield, 2d,

CLASS 8—WORKING OXEN.

Ward Fisk & Pattle Creek, 1st prem, 10
J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 2d, 8
B F Wixon, Farmington, 3d, 5
J S Tibbitts, for best 5 yoke of working oxen from one county 15

CLASS 9—STEERS.

FOUR YEARS OLD.

B Hunt, Novi, 1st prem, 10
J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 2d, 8

THREE YEAR OLD STEERS.

J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, 9
do do 2d, 7

TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.

H E Degarmo, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, 6

CLASS 10—FAT CATTLE.

S Sly, Plymouth, best pair of fat cattle, 10
S Sly, Plymouth, 2nd best fat steer, 3 yrs old, 4

CLASS 11—CATTLE FED ON GRASS AND HAY.

John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, best fat steer, 5
William Smith, Detroit, best cow 4 years old, 5

CLASS 12—MILCH COWS.

James Smith, Greenfield, 1st prem, 10
do do 2d, 8
H E Degarmo, Ypsilanti, 3d, 6

CLASS 13—FOREIGN CATTLE.

Referred to Business Committee.

CLASS 14—HORSES FOR ALL WORK.

STALLIONS FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER.

A C Fisk, Coldwater, 1st prem, 12
P B Richardson, Toluca, 2d, 10
W S H Walton, Grand Rapids, 3d, 8

STALLIONS THREE YEARS OLD.

Andrew Cook, Richfield, 1st prem, 10
A Fisher, Redford, 2d, 8
C W Green, Liveston, 3d, 6

STALLIONS TWO YEARS OLD.

J M Barber, Farms, 1st prem, 9
Wm White, Southfield, 2d, 6
F E Eldred, Detroit, 3d, 5

STALLIONS ONE YEAR OLD.

B Flint, Novi, 1st prem, 8
E N Wilcox, Detroit, 2d, 6

STALLION SUCKLING COLTS.

F W Backus, Detroit, 1st prem, 5
B Flint, Novi, 2d, 3

BROOD MARES FOUR YEARS OLD AND OVER, WITH COLTS BY SIDE.

D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, 12
A Fisher, Redford, 2d, 10
S E Brown, Farmington, 3d, 8

MARES THREE YEARS OLD.

D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, 9
B Flint, Novi, 2d, 7

MARES TWO YEARS OLD.

D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, 8
do do 2d, 6
C A Green, Troy, 3d, 4

MARE COLTS ONE YEAR OLD.

E N Wilcox, Detroit, 1st prem, 6
D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 2d, 5

SUCKLING MARE COLTS.

D M Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, 5
E Perkins, Birmingham, 2d, 5

CLASS 15—BLOOD HORSES.

Referred to Business Committee.

CLASS 16—DRAUGHT HORSES.

E W Rains, Richfield, best stallion over five years old, 10
John Hill, Richfield, best three year old stallion, 9
J Goodsell, Greenfield, 2d best, 7

CLASS 17—TROTTING STALLIONS.

S T Turner, Ypsilanti, best trotting stallion over 5 years old, silver cup, 10
A C Fisk, Coldwater, 2d best, 10
Smith & Crippen, Coldwater, 3d best, 10
E M Crippen, Coldwater, best trotting stallion four years old, 10
J Fariss, Detroit, 2d best, 8

TROTTING GELDINGS AND MARES.

M E Crofoot, Pontiac, superior trained and trotting gelding, dip, 10
Col Pickney, Marshall, superior trained and trotting gelding, dip, 8
M Phememaker, Jackson, single trotting gelding, dip, 8
H C Kibbee, trotting stall on 3 years old, dis. prem., 10
J Canniff, Detroit, superior trotting gelding, dip, 5
D Carver, Bellevue, Ohio, superior trotting mare, dis. prem., 4

CLASS 18—MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

H S Iamon, Jackson, best matched carriage horses over 4 years old, 12
 E W Hudson, Detroit, 2d best, 10
 W Dingman, Farmington, best matched geldings, 3 years old, 10
 David Lewis, Howell, best matched horses for all work, 12
 H Bogart, Novi, 2d best, 10
 Myron Gates, Plymouth, best pair draught horses over four years old, 13
 Samuel Alpin, Flint, 2d best, 8
 A Van Slyse, Flint, best single carriage horse, 8
 C Dickey, Marshall, 2d best, 8
 D V Dean, Paw Paw, best trained saddle horse, dip, 8
 C A Green, Troy, best colt three years old, dip, 8

CLASS 19—FOREIGN HORSES.

D B Hubbard, Jackson, best blood stallion, dip.
 Thos Horseman, Amherstburg, 2d best, dis prem.
 P McTavish, Perth, C W, best draught horse, dip.
 Smith & Crippen, Coldwater, best horses for all work, dip.
 L Sharp, Lockport, N Y, 2d best, dis prem.
 A Fisher, Redford, best mare for all work, dip.

Division B—Sheep, Swine and Poultry.

CLASS 1—SPANISH MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

B Peckham, Parma, best 3 year old buck, dip and
 J H Fellows, Manchester, 2d best,

BUCKS TWO YEARS OLD.

G W Gale, Ypsilanti, 1st prem, dip, and
 J H Fellows, Manchester, 2d prem,

BUCKS ONE YEAR OLD.

J H Fellows, Manchester, 1st prem, dip and
 No second premium.

BUCK LAMBS.

B Peckham, Parma, 1st prem, dip and
 G W Gale, Ypsilanti, 2d,

EWES THREE YEARS OLD AND OVER.

B Peckham, Parma, 1st prem,
 G W Gale, Ypsilanti, 2d,
 J H Fellows, Manchester, 3d,

EWES TWO YEARS OLD.

B Peckham, Parma, 1st prem,
 G W Gale, Ypsilanti, 2d,
 J H Fellows, Manchester, 3d,

EWES ONE YEAR OLD.

B Peckham, Parma, 1st prem,
 J H Fellows, Manchester, 2d,
 J H Fellows, Manchester, 3d,

EWE LAMBS.

G W Gale, Ypsilanti, 1st prem,
 B Peckham, Parma, 2d,
 J H Fellows, Manchester, 3d,
 White & Gennings, Gaines, N Y, 2 Spanish Merino ewes, 1 and 2 years old, diploma.

CLASS 2—FRENCH MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

G W Gale, Ypsilanti, best buck, 3 years old or over, 1st prem, dip and
 W S Beach, Farmington, 2d best buck 3 years old or over, 2d prem, 5
 A Henry, Borodino, buck 2 years old, 1st prem, dip and
 G W Gale, Ypsilanti, buck 2 years old, 2d prem,
 L J Thompson, Hillsdale, buck 1 year old, 1st prem, dip and
 G W Gale, Ypsilanti, buck 1 year old, 2d prem,
 G W Gale, Ypsilanti, 5 ewes, 3 years old and over, 1st prem,
 A Henry, Borodino, 5 ewes, 3 years old and over, 2d prem,
 A Henry, Borodino, 5 ewes 1 year old, 1st prem,
 W S Beach, Farmington, 5 buck lambs, 1st prem, dip and

CLASS 3—SAXON AND SILESIA AND THEIR GRADES.

N S Schuyler, Birmingham, Silesian buck, 3 years old, 1st prem, dip and
 J P Gillett, Manchester, Silesian buck 3 years old, diploma.
 do do Saxon buck, 3 years old, 1st prem, dip
 do do Saxon buck, 2 years old, 1st prem,
 do do Saxon buck lambs 1st prem, dip and
 J P Gillett, Manchester 1 Saxon buck 2 years old, 2d prem,
 J P Gillett, Manchester, a pen of Saxon ewes, 3 years old, 1st prem,
 J P Gilbert, Manchester, pen of Saxon ewes, 2 years old, 1st prem,
 J P Gillett, Manchester, pen of Saxon ewes, 1 year old, 1st prem,
 J P Gillett, Manchester, 1 pen Saxon ewe lambs, 1st prem,
 J P Gillett, Manchester, 1 yearling buck, 2d prem,

CLASS 4—SOUTH DOWNS AND THEIR GRADES.

Wm Whitfield, Waterford, 3 bucks 1 year old or over, 1st prem, dip and
 Wm Whitfield, Waterford, 3 bucks 1 year old or over, 2d prem,
 Wm Whitfield, Waterford, 1 buck 2 years old, 1st prem dip and
 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, buck two years old, 2d prem,
 J B Crippen, Coldwater, buck 1 year old, 1st prem, dip and
 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, buck 1 year old, 2d prem,
 Wm Whitfield, Waterford, 5 buck lambs, 1st prem, dip and
 Dayton Andrews, Sterling, 5 buck lambs, 2d prem,
 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, 5 ewes 3 years old, 1st prem,

Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, 5 ewes 3 years old, 2d prem, 6
 Wm Maiden, Redford, 5 ewes, 3 years old, 3d prem, 4
 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, 5 ewes 2 years old, 1st prem, 6
 Daniel Whitfield, Pontiac, 5 ewes 2 years old, 2d prem, 5
 D Andrews, Sterling, 5 ewes 2 years old, 3d prem, 4
 D Whitfield, Pontiac, 5 ewes 1 year old, 1st prem, 4
 J B Crippen, Coldwater, 5 ewes 1 year old, 2d prem, 4
 W Whitfield, Waterford, 5 ewes 1 year old, 3d prem, 4
 W Whitfield, Waterford, 5 ewe lambs, 1st prem, 6
 W Whitfield, Waterford, 5 ewe lambs, 2d prem, 5
 W Whitfield, Waterford, 5 ewe lambs, 3d prem, 4

CLASS 5—LONG WOOLLED AND THEIR GRADES.

T Edwards, Ann Arbor, buck 4 years old, 1st prem, dip, and
 T Edwards, Ann Arbor, buck 3 years old, 2d prem, 5
 T Edwards, Ann Arbor, 5 ewes 2 years old, 1st prem, 6
 T Edwards, Ann Arbor, 5 ewe lambs, 1st prem, 6
 T Edwards, Ann Arbor, 5 grade ewes, 1st prem, 6
 Joseph Tireman, Detroit, 5 ewe lambs, 2d prem, 4
 Joseph Tireman, Detroit, 5 ewe lambs, 1st prem, dip and
 J Tireman, Detroit, 5 grade ewes 2 years old, 2d prem, 5
 J Tireman, Detroit, 5 grade ewes, 1 year old, 1st prem, 6

CLASS 6—CROSS OF BLOOD AND NATIVE.

Byron Otis, Greenfield, 5 ewes 1 year old, 1st prem, 6

CLASS 7—FAT SHEEP.

R S Fisher, Willow Bank, C W, 2 Leicestershire bucks, 2 years old, diploma.
 F Fowler, C W, Leicestershire buck, 2 years old, diploma.

CLASS 9—SWINE.

J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, Essex s w 2 years old, 1st prem, 5
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, Essex sow 1 year old, 1st prem, 3
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, Essex sow 1 year old, 2d prem, 3
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, Essex boar 1 year old, 1st prem, 5
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 3 Essex pigs 1 months old, 1st prem, 5
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, Suffolk sow 1 year old, 1st prem, 5
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 8 Suffolk pigs 5 months old, 1st prem, 5
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, grade sow pig 6 months old, 1st prem, 3
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, Essex sow 2 years old, dip oma, 3
 E H Cressy, Royal Oak, grade fath 4 years old, 2d prem, 3
 Byron Otis, Greenfield, best fat hog, 5
 Wm Sutton, Pontiac, Leicestershire sow 5 months old, 1st prem, 2
 S Bolt, Norwalk, Ohio, Suffolk boar 1 year old, and 4 Suffolk pigs under 10 months old, dip oma.

CLASS 10—POULTRY.

E H Cressy, Royal Oak, wite Dorkings, 1st prem, 5
 L J Thompson, Hillsdale, best Asiatic variety, 5
 E H Cressy, Royal Oak, Imperial China, 1st prem, 5
 E H Cressy, Royal Oak, any variety, 1st prem, 5
 J P Hooges, Hamtramck, Dorkings, 2d prem, 3
 L J Thompson, Hillsdale, best coop on exhibition, 2d prem, 5
 H P Chapman, Jonesville, Sumatra pheasant game, 2d prem, 3
 E H Cressy, Royal Oak, Aylesbury ducks, 1st prem, 3
 L J Thompson, Hillsdale, Muscovy ducks, 2d prem, 2
 Louis Beaufait, Grease Point, wh e turkeys, 1st prem, 3
 Francis Leslie, Dearborn, white turkeys, 2d prem, 2
 F Leslie, Dearborn, geese, 1st prem, 3
 S Poupard, Hamtramck, geese, 2d prem, 2

Division C—Farm Implements.

CLASS 1.

G H Fe't, Brooklyn, Jackson county, straw cutter, dip and
 J C Lawrence, Macomb county, best farm wagon, dip and
 Austin & Tomlinson, Jackson, 2d to t,
 H C Darnell, Columbus, Ohio, cornstalk cutter, dip and
 D O & W S Penfield, Detroit, ox-yoke,
 E H Wheeler, Wayne, stump puller,
 C F Messinger, Allegan, flaxing-mill,

CLASS 2.

D O & W S Penfield, Detroit, therm water churn, dip prem; self-acting cheese press, 2; Morgan grain cradle, 2; hand-rakes, 2; hay forks, 3; manure forks, 2; milk pans, 2
 A M Bodwell, Ann Arbor, Gilmore bee-hives, 3

CLASS 3.

A E Marney, Cleveland, Ohio, detached spring-heeled horse-shoes, silver medal.
 Wm Nixon, Adrian spoke machine, diploma.
 R George, Cedarville, Ohio, cob and corn grinder, medal.
 Smith & Son, Birmingham, horse-power, lever principle,
 D O & W S Penfield, Detroit, endless-chain horse-power, 5 and 6 p;
 Ketchum's mowing machine, 3; Ketchum's iron reaping machine, 3; Emery's patent thresh-r, cleaner and separator, 3;
 Emery's seed-planter, 4; portable cider-mill, 3; for "best and most useful machinery and implements for the farmers, either newly invented or improvements on any now in use," dip and
 J V Jenkins, Jackson, sheep shearing machine, diploma.
 G Wittinghouse, Schenectady, N Y, horse-power,
 Wilford Fish, Buffalo, N Y, moving machine,
 G Westinhouse, Schenectady, N Y, thresh-r,
 C H Hubbard, Mt. Clemens, dynamometer for testing the draught of
 plows,
 Trave & Lemon, Lupton, Indiana, reversed tooth grain drill, 3
 John Andrews, Winchester, Mass., broadcast grain-sower, 2
 A Smith & Son, Birmingham, cross-cut sawing machine, 3
 F Mills, Hopkinsville, Ohio, force pumps, diploma.
 John Da nes, Birmingham, drain tile machine, 3; ten feet drain tile,

S B Corbin, Jonstantine, water wheel, worthy of notice.
 Union File Company, Detroit, file cutting, medal.
 S M Roley, Peoria, Ill, corn planter, medal.
 R W & O Davis, Yellow Springs, Ohio, patent iron parallel vices,
 of Iowa.
 W H Collins, Philadelphia, Pa, Eagle corn-sheller and separator,
 medal.
 J Boner, Detroit, portable grist mill, notice.
 Cutting & Ely, Detroit, clothes wringing machine, worthy of
 notice.
 F F Parker, Detroit, cheese press, worthy of notice.
 Holmes & Brown, Adrian, Jack plains, worthy of notice.
 W H Trobridge, Binsdale, N Y, rotary excavator, worthy of notice.

CLASS 4.

G Dodge, Kalamazoo, light and plow, dip and 3; sod plow for fall-
 low or old ground, dip; double plow, dip and 3; gang of plows,
 dip; best lot of plows.
 Augustus Day, Detroit, machine for riveting, jointing and planing
 shingles, medal.

The committee say, "we have examined the lot of plows entered by
 Messrs. Penfield, and would say that we think them a good lot,
 and would recommend them to favor."

H. B. HUBBARD, Chairman.

Division D—Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.

Mrs G W Collins, Farmington, best 15 lbs butter made in June,
 dip and 7
 Mrs Titus Port, Dearborn, 2d best, 7
 Mrs H E Degarmo, Ypsilanti, 3d best, 8
 Mrs F S Finley, Ann Arbor, best 15 lbs butter made at anytime,
 dip and 7
 Mrs H E Degarmo, 2d best, 3
 James M Smith, Greenfield, 3d best, 3

CHEESE.

R R Briggs, Romeo, best cheese, 1 year old and over, dip and 7
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 2d best, 7
 J M Bower, Lima 3d best, 8
 R R Briggs, Romeo, best new cheese, dip and 7
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, 3d best, 8
 N Lapham, Farmington, 2d best, 3
 J S Tibbitts, Plymouth, best sage cheese, 3
 N Lapham, Farmington, 2d best, 3

HONEY.

J L Read, Kalamazoo, best honey,
 A M Bodwell, Ann Arbor, 2d best,
 J M Brownfield, Plymouth, 3d best,

SUGAR.

O Ingalls, Almont, best maple sugar,
 G W Collins, Farmington, 3d best,

Division E—Domestic Manufactures.

CLASS 1—HOME-MADE.

Mrs K C Barker, Detroit, 1 worked quilt, diploma.
 Mrs John Miller, Tecumseh, best woolen blanket's,
 Mrs John Miller, Tecumseh, 2d best, 8
 Miss T Leslie, Dearborn, 3d best, 8
 Mrs L S Watkins, Manchester, best coverlet,
 Mrs John Miller, Tecumseh, 2d best,
 Mrs H Arnsong, Livonia, 3d best,
 Mrs H Welch, Ypsilanti, best patch work quilt,
 Mrs H M Alberson, Detroit, 2d best,
 Mrs H M Alberson, Detroit, 3d best,
 Mrs A Henry, Clinton, best woolen stockings,
 Mrs W A Denison, Troy, 2d best,
 Mrs M Fisher, Grosse Point, 3d best,
 Mrs J Butler, Naubin, best white quilt,
 Mrs J Toomas, Oxford, best 10 yards of flannel,
 Mrs J Bailey, Troy, 2d best,
 Mrs O Ronger, Livonia, 2d best,
 Mrs H Armstrong, Livonia, best 10 yards tow cloth,
 Mrs H Armstrong, Livonia, best 10 yards linen diaper,
 Mrs H Armstrong, Livonia, 3d best,
 Mrs H Armstrong, Livonia, best pair of linen stockings,
 Mrs G F Gaines, Dearborn, best 10 yards woolen cloth,
 Mrs W A Denison, Troy, best round woolen yarn,
 Mrs M Fisher, Grosse Point, 2d best, dip prem,
 Mrs B F Granger, Manchester, best rag carpet,
 Mrs J B Staring, Detroit, best pair woolen socks,
 Mrs M Flanagan, Detroit, 2d best,

CLASS 2—FACTORY MADE.

L Beecher & Co, Detroit, French auignon or medallion carpet;
 English velvet carpet; English velvet stair carpet; cocoa mat-
 tings; four mosaics; two rugs; Bigelow Brussels carpeting; su-
 perior pile carpeting; tapestry ingrain carpeting; oil cloths;
 door mats, dip for each.

L Beecher & Co, Detroit, two sets tamboured lace curtains;
 French brcatelle curtains; German corbices; two shades; curi-
 ed hair mattresses (manufactured by exhibitors), dip prem's.
 L Beecher & Co, Detroit, mosquito canopy, dip.

CLASS 3.

S Boyer, Ohio, boot-crimping machine.
 I C Oby, Detroit, surtout overcoat.
 Geo Winter, Detroit, case of silk hats, 2; fur hat,

CLASS 4.

Austin & Tomlinson, Jackson, two cutters and a pony sleigh, dip.
 Wm B Sutherland, stove furniture, dip.
 E J Woolly, Detroit, 1 bank safe and bank lock, (Lilly's patent),
 diploma.
 J Priest, Detroit, trotting sulkey, dip.
 John Patton, Detroit, one horse top-buggy, 1st prem, 6, and dip.
 John Patton, Detroit, one-horse carriage, 2d prem, 8
 John Patton, Detroit, best two horse carriage, dip and 8
 Austin & Tomlinson, Jackson, 2d best, 6
 E M Gessler, Detroit, one-horse open carriage, dip.
 M Shulthes, Detroit, marble mantles, dip.
 H Webster, Detroit, sofa, 5; parlor chair, dip; rocking chair,
 2; rosewood etagere, dip; garden sofa, dip; piano stool, dip.
 H Webster, Detroit, best collection of furniture on exhibition,
 diploma.
 Flattery & Bros, Detroit, set of fancy stand, dip.
 J O Cutting, Detroit, expanding window sash, dip.
 L D Lase, Troy, horse-drawn nails, 2
 Holmes & Brown, Adrian, concave saw, dip.
 G L Bradley, Detroit, 2 sets of m de carriages, dip.
 C P Melius, Detroit, collection of saws, dip.
 G Hickey, Detroit, best set of horse-shoes, dip and 2
 L D Lase, Troy, 2d best, 2

Division F—Musical Instruments Paintings, &c.

CLASS F.

C Highwood, Detroit, Historical Painting, of Christ's Sermon on
 the Mount, 1st prem, dip, and 5
 C E St. Alary, Detroit, 2d prem, 4
 C E St. Alary, Detroit, best specimen of Pastel Painting, dip,
 Mutton, Detroit, best portrait in oil, (by Highwood) 4
 Miss N B Ellingwood, Hillsdale, best painting of flowers in water
 colors, dip prem
 Mrs A C Baldwin, Pontiac, 2d best, dip prem
 E B Chope, Detroit, 2 paintings in water colors, 2d prem 3
 R D Palmer, Frocklyn, best cat's drawing, dip, and 5
 M E Barrett, Detroit, best specimen of penmanship, dip prem
 Uriah Gregory, Detroit, 2d best, dip prem
 H Connel, Y, Detroit, 2d best crayon drawing, dip prem.
 C W Harter, 3d best, dip prem.
 M Sutton, Detroit, best daguerreotype, dip and 5
 M Sutton, Detroit, best mezzographs, dip and 5
 C W Harter, 2d best, 3
 M Sutton, Detroit, best ambrotypes, dip prem
 O Highwood, best miniature, dip and 5
 Prof Mul'ere, best drawing with a pen, dip prem
 Mrs F A Cressy, Hillsdale, best oil landscape, dip
 Summons & Blackman, Detroit, best 6 1/2 octave melodeon dip & 3
 F & E Sawyer, Detroit, 2d best, 3
 Amnden & Cargill, Detroit, melodeon, dip prem

CLASS 2—NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

Sarah Linn, Fentonville, best specimen ornamental needlework, 3
 Mrs George R G Iwood, Detroit, 2d best, 2
 Miss N B Ellingwood, Detroit, 3d best, 1
 Miss N B Ellingwood, Detroit, 1st ottoman cover, 2
 Mrs J E Pierson, Detroit, 2d best, 2
 Miss L Whiting, Detroit, 3d best, 1
 Mrs J E Pierson, Detroit, table cover, 2d prem, 2
 Miss Julia McNeil, Kalamazoo, best growth of flowers, 3
 Miss Eliza Blodgett, Detroit, 2d best, 2
 Miss A Gardner, 3d best, 1
 Miss Mary Schonaker, Detroit, best fancy chair work with needle 3
 Mrs W W Robbins, 2d best, 2
 Mrs J E Pierson, Detroit, 3d best, 1
 Mrs M A Lanagan, Detroit, best worsted work, 3
 Miss Clara Schonaker, 2d best, 2
 Mrs W R Searing, 3d best, 1
 Mrs J Starkweather, Ypsilanti, best worked collar, 3
 Miss Hattie Weather, Detroit, 2d best collar and handkerchief, 2
 Mrs J B Staring, Detroit, collar and bands, 1
 Mrs Dr Cobb, Detroit, thread, dip and 1
 Mrs J B Staring, Detroit, best show case of embroidery, 2
 Miss Hattie Farrar, Detroit, 2d best, 1
 Mrs E Perkins, Birmingham, best shell work, 3
 Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, 2d best, 2
 Mrs John McCurdy, Detroit, best vase wax flowers, 3
 Miss N B Ellingwood, Detroit, 2d best, (by her pupils) 2
 Miss Eliza Huran, Ann Arbor, artificial flowers other than wax, 2d
 prem, 2
 Miss H Fanning, Detroit, best crochet work, 3
 Mrs H Arnold, Dexter, 2d best, 2
 Miss J Lowe, Detroit 2d best, 1
 P S Gimes, Kalamazoo, best leather work, frame, dip
 Miss J McCurdy, Detroit, 2d best, dip prem
 D S Barrett, Detroit, embroidered shirt, dip
 Mrs Dr Elder, Detroit, best ornamental hair work, dip
 Mrs H Fitt, Detroit, 2d best, dip prem
 Lizzie M Manning, Detroit, case of wax fruit, 1st prem 3
 Mrs B A Simmons, Detroit, best skirts, collars, an erasleves, &c.,
 dip,
 Mrs A W Davis, Grand Blanc, 2d best, dip prem,

Division G,

CLASS 1—FLOWERS.

Mrs Wm Balls, Detroit, best floral design, 3
 Mrs Wm Balls, Detroit, 2d best, 1

Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, best and greatest variety of cut flowers, 3; best collection of roses, 3; best 12 dissimilar blooms, 2; best seedling verbenas, 2; German asters, 2d prem, 2; best collection of indigenous flowers, 3; best round hand bouquet, 2; best flat-hand bouquet, 2; 2d best basket of flowers with handle, 1; best floral designs (ornamental vases, 2, 2d best, 1
 Mary Ford, Detroit, best basket of flowers with handle, 2
 John Pugh, Hamtramck, best variety of verbenas, 2
 William Adair, Detroit, best and greatest variety of dahlias, 3; 2d best dissimilar dahlias, 2; best single variety, 2; best and greatest variety of roses, 2; 2d best dissimilar flowers, (roses) 1; 2d best round bouquet, 1; best floral arrangement, 2
 H. Walker, Detroit, 2d best and greatest variety (amateur) cut flowers, 2; best and most beautiful arranged by knot of flowers, 2
 Manly & Mason, Buffalo, collection of green-house plants, dis prem.
 William Adair, Detroit, China asters, dis prem; 2d best green-house plants, 3
 John Ford, Detroit, 2d best and greatest variety (professional) of cut flowers, 2; 2 best single dahlias, 1; 2d best greatest variety phloxes, 2; best collection green-house plants, 5; best collection German asters, 2; 2d best, flat bouquets, 1

CLASS 2—APPLES.

AMATEUR LIST.

D Clarkson, Northville, best and greatest variety of good winter apples, 4
 Horace Bradley, Northville, 2d best, 2
 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, 3d best, 1
 S Bowerman, Detroit, best and greatest variety of good autumn apples, 4
 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, 2d best, 2
 Horace Bradley, Northville, 3d best, 1
 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, best and greatest variety of summer apples, 4
 Thomas Blackett, Roseville, best 12 specimens winter apples, 3
 D Clarkson, Northville, 2d best, 2
 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, 3d best, 1
 Horace Bradley, Northville, best seedling winter apple, 2 and Com-
 te's Farmer and American Gardener.
 Horace Bradley, Northville, best seedling autumn apple, 2 and
 Thomas Fruit Book,
 S Bowerman, Detroit, best and greatest variety of good table apples, 4
 Prince Bennett, Ypsilanti, 2d best, 2
 T C Clarkson, 3d best, 1
 J M Norton, Troy, best 12 specimens autumn apples, 3
 C A Green, Avon, 2d best, 2
 D Clarkson, Northville, 3d best, 1

PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Higginfriz & Co., Monroe, best and greatest variety of good winter apples, each variety named, labelled and grown by the exhibitors, d p and 3
 A D Power, Farmington, 12 best specimens of winter apples dip
 and 2
 A D Power, Farmington, 2d best specimens of winter apples, 2
 Higginfriz & Co., Monroe, 3d best do do do 1
 T T Lyon, Plymouth, for the best collection of fruit the growth of various orchards of that town consisting of about sixty varieties embracing nearly all the varieties of that region, the committee recommend a premium of Barry's Fruit Book and 6

CLASS 3—PEARS.

AMATEUR LIST.

T T Lyon, best and greatest variety of pears grown by exhibitor Text Book and 4
 B McCreary, Detroit, 2d best, 3
 H Walker, Detroit, 2d best, 2
 N Uhl, Detroit, 6 specimens autumn pears, 2

CLASS 4—MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

QUINCES.

H Walker, Detroit, best 12, 3
 J M Norton, Troy, 2d best, 2
 B G Stout, Troy, 3d best, 1

GRAPPES.

N Uhl, Detroit, best and most extensive collection native grapes, grown in the open air, 3
 C Pellier, Detroit, 2d best, 2
 Horace Hallock, Detroit, best and most extensive collection foreign grapes, grown in the open air, 3
 B McCreary, Detroit, best grown under glass, 3

WATERMELONS.

D Osgood, Detroit, best two, 2
 John Ford, Detroit, 2d best, 1

MELONS.

Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, four best, 2
 John Ford, Detroit, 2d best, 1

WINES.

Joseph Reenier, Yates, Co., N Y, 1 bottle's native wine, dis prem
 Sarah Miller, Detroit 1 bottle wild grape wine, very extra dis prem
 Sarah Miller, Detroit, 1 jar of sweet apple pickles, very fine and
 worthy of notice
 Mrs Hawall, Monroe, currant, raspberry and strawberry wines,
 pickles, can fruits, preserves, jellies and syrup, dip,
 Hiram Walker, Detroit, colored elder vinegar, very fine.

CLASS 5—VEGETABLES.

Moses Hunter, Gross Isle, best 12 turnip-rooted beets, 1
 M Fisher, Gross Point, best peck tomatoes, 1
 William Hall, Detroit, best 12 parsnips, 2; best autumnal marrow
 squashes, 1
 Frederick Seitz, Detroit, best squash, 1
 Hubbard & Davis, best half peck white onions, 2
 B Hathaway, Little Prairie, Ronde, best 6 stalk rhubarb, 1
 John Ford, Detroit, 2d best 6 heads cauliflower, dis prem; best 6
 heads cabbage, 2; best 6 veg-table eggs, 2; best half peck Lima
 beans, 1
 R R Briggs, Romeo, 2d best seedling potatoes, 1
 Thos Edwards, Ann Arbor, best 12 stalk celery, 3
 Thomas Blackett, Roseville, best peck seedling potatoes, 2
 W B Van Horn, Jonesville, 2d best peck table potatoes, 1
 B G Stout, Troy, best peck white turnips, 1
 J G Krumholz, Detroit, best 12 roots as'sify, 1
 L Lapham, Farmington, best half peck onions, 2
 M Fisher, Gross Point, best and greatest variety of roots for cattle 4
 Thos Smith, Detroit, best 6 vegetable marrow aqua, hes, 1
 Louis Beaufait, Grosse Pointe, best 3 cook-neck winter squashes, 1
 Mark Flanagan, Detroit 2d best and greatest variety roots for cat-
 tle, 2
 Daniel Osgood, Detroit, 2d best 6 heads cabbage, dis prem; 2d best
 peck potatoes, dis prem; best 6 heads cauliflower, 2
 Hiram Walker, Detroit, 2; best variety culinary vegetables, 2; best
 12 good beets, 2; best 12 long orange carrots, 2; best peck sweet
 potatoes, 1; best half peck yellow onions, 2

Division H.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS.

A E Perdee, Plymouth, best winter wheat, 5
 B G Stout, Troy, 2d best, 3
 M Fisher, Gross Point, best spring wheat, 2
 M Fisher, Gross Point, best 2 bushels yellow corn, 6
 W H Stout, Troy, 2d best, 3
 B G Stout, Troy, 3d best, 2
 B G Stout, Troy, 2d best dent corn, no competition 3
 Harvey Haynes, Coldwater, best 2 bushels white oats, 3
 Thos Blackett, Roseville, 2d best 2
 J M Norton, Troy, best 12 ears white seed corn, 1
 B G Stout, Troy, best 12 ears velvet seed corn, 1
 H E Degarmo, Ypsilanti, best 12 ears dent seed corn, 1
 do do do best 2 bushels beans, 5
 Prince Bennett, do do do best 2 bushels peas, 5
 do do do best 2 bushels peas, 5
 George Hopkinson, Pontiac, best bushel timothy seed, 2
 B G Stout, Troy, 2d best, 4
 W B Stout, do do do 3

BREAD.

Joseph Hatch, Detroit, best 2 loaves bakers bread, 2
 Mrs F Ganes, Dearborn, best 2 loaves milk or salt rising, 2
 Mrs S W Taylor, Gross Point, 2d best, 1
 John Kirk, Detroit, best 2 loaves yeast rising, 2
 T W Taylor, Gross Point, 2d best, 1
 Mrs F Lee, Dearborn, best corn bread, 2
 Mrs S W Taylor, Gross Point, 3d best, 1

FIELD CROPS.

Yet to be reported.

Division K—Miscellaneous Articles.

J A Thompson, Cayuga, N Y 1 barrel plaster dip
 A Valentini, Detroit, clock with case of Lake Superior copper ore
 med
 Richmond & Backus, Detroit, specimens of book-binding, medal,
 S D Ellwood & Co, Detroit, 3 blank-books, dip specimens of litho-
 graphy, dip
 Higby & Stearns, Detroit, Palm tree artificial limb, medal, Papias
 mache table, dip,
 J H LeRoy, Detroit, patent sash suspender, med,
 C R Wilke, Detroit, Patent roofing, med,
 Palmer & Fisher, Detroit, book bin in, dip,
 Raymond & Selleck, Detroit, book binding dip,
 D C Whitwood, Detroit, chronometer, dip
 do do church bells, dip,
 do do Ingersolls's press, dip
 L Woodruff, Ann Arbor, 1 barometer, med,
 E A Palmer, Cayuga, N Y 1 clock, dip,
 John Gavigin, Detroit, marble vase, dip,
 D C Whitwood, Detroit, variety of scales, med,
 O Bellows & Co, Detroit, case of tin rubber goods, dip,
 S G Grimes, Kalamazoo, artificial teeth, med,
 S F Hodge, Detroit, iron pulley, dip
 E D Miller, Niles, rosewood showcase, dip
 Carpenter, Russell & Co, car wheel, dip,
 E A Palmer, measuring faucet, dip,
 Charles Worden, Ypsilanti, stove pipe, dip,
 John Bloom, Jr, Detroit, miniature big (for the work nan ship.)
 med,
 Charles Piquett, Detroit, case gold pens, med,
 Wyandotte rolling mills, saw pres of iron, med.

Division L.

FEMALE EQUESTRIANISM.

Miss Laura J Mills, Detroit, best specimen of female equestrianism
 1st prem silver cup,
 Mrs Peck, Livonia, dis prem, 5
 Miss Shaw, Detroit, dis prem, 5
 Mrs Holliday, Detroit, dis prem, 5
 Mrs Jeremiah Hinman, Lapeer, best specimen of female horsemanship,
 with horse in harness, 1st prem, silver cup,
 M S Green, Troy, dis prem, 5

The State Fair.

Severe sickness, and the express commands of a physician obliged us to give up the anticipated pleasure of being present at the State Fair, and of examining the various stock and articles the present year. The same causes combined to hinder our attendance at the fair of 1855. To us such a disappointment is a serious loss, and particularly at this time, when the show of horses and cattle was superior both in numbers and quality to any ever before held in this State. In making some remarks upon the fair itself, we are guided chiefly by the observations we have heard from competent observers, and also by the lists of entries and of premiums, which have been kindly put at our service by Mr. J. C. Holmes, the Secretary.

In the cattle department the whole number of entries was 244, and of these over one-third were Short horns. In fact the entries of this class were 93, and of Devons 45. The other entries were divided between cross-bloods, grades and natives. The committee who decided upon their merits were Messrs. J. V. Depuy, of Tecumseh, David Ingalls, of Almont, and J. Starkweather, of Ypsilanti. In their report the committee say that the number of entries and the equality in the merits of the animals submitted to their examination, rendered the task of deciding which were entitled to the premiums one of considerable difficulty. Among the decisions which have occasioned some remark, and the merits of which we have heard canvassed, is that on bull calves. According to the decision of the committee, we have in the State of Michigan two animals superior in every point and quality of the perfect short-horn, to the very best that has been raised from the best imported stock that has yet been brought to the United States. When Mr. Crippen purchased his bull calf Orpheus at the sale at Mount Fordham, he had to compete against the bids of the best breeders and judges of that class of animals in the United States. Men who have devoted a large portion of their lives and of their wealth to the breeding and the improvement of cattle, bid upon Orpheus, knowing his qualities, and having had the opportunity of comparing them with other animals of the same blood and of equal pedigree offered at that sale, decided that he was the most worthy, and proved that they were sincere by offering for him large sums to secure him for their own use. Mr. Crippen succeeded by going higher than the highest, and paying to the amount of \$675—the highest sum ever given in the United States for a bull calf of his age. By the decision of the committee of the State Agricultural Society, it has been decided that Michigan possesses two bull calves, which, in every point that would tend to improve the short-horns of this State, are superior to this high-priced and high blooded animal of Mr.

Crippen's, and consequently, we may reasonably suppose that they are superior to any animals of like age in the United States, and are worth more money to their owners. Mr. Crippen's judgment, it will be seen, was backed up by men whose judgment cannot be set aside, for the universal opinion of the cattle-breeders of the whole country has made them the highest authority. We are certainly very glad that Michigan is so well provided for, and hope that the further growth of these animals and that of their progeny will justify in the future the excellent discrimination of the committee in passing upon their merits.

Mr. Leonard Lee, of Ray, should be very proud of possessing an animal which ranks two degrees higher than a son of the best and most perfect short-horn bull that had been bred in England at the time of his sale, and which when carried off by Messrs. Morris and Becar at the sale of the stock of the Earl of Ducie, was considered by the agricultural interest of Great Britain as a national loss. So should Mr. Frink, of Battle Creek; his bull calf is adjudged also to be a better animal, taking every point into consideration, than Orpheus, a calf that has in its veins the most direct lineal descent from the best short-horn stock in all England. In short-horns, therefore, we shall soon be able to say "Michigan against the world!"

The Devon stock is generally considered to have been of a superior quality, and to have shown better than it has done for any season yet. The cross-bloods and grades always look well. In the report upon Devons, the committee complain of the want of authenticated pedigrees. There is no interest of more importance than the dairy, yet in this department the entries are few. We think the Society might advance this interest in some degree by offering a suitable premium for the best dairy of five or ten milk cows, in connection with their produce for a specified period of time. An interest so important certainly ought to have as high awards, and as much attention given to it, as the performances in the ring; and the lady who keeps the best account, presents the best butter and cheese, is as worthy of a silver cup as she who displays crinoline and ringlets, ear-rings and boucles upon a race-horse.

The display of horses has never been excelled in this State. The whole number entered in the various classes, was 325. For the past two or three years there has been a very great improvement in the quality of the horses bred in this State, and the exhibition at the State Fair gave evidence that the efforts of breeders in this department were really beginning to tell. Much of the excitement, however, is of that kind which might be put in the category of Shanghai mania. It is confined in a great measure to those who have gone east or south and brought into the State some favorite Morgan or Black Hawk, or Jackson or Messenger or Blood stallion, whose

speed and travelling qualities are to be tested on race courses and sounded forth in advertisements. We have not yet had time to try their true merits on the strength and profitableness of the stock they produce. When time is given we hope to see some ten or twenty colts of some of these favorites all showing the make, bottom and speed, which it is now supposed their sires have the faculty of transmitting to their progeny, but which is not yet a deal certainty. The love of fine horses is as old as the human race, and we confess to participating in it as much as any one, but at the same time it is only so far as it becomes a part of the business of the farm to breed good horses that we can permit the *Farmers* to mingle in promoting a spirit of improvement. With the race course, the jockeying, all the other accompaniments that usually follow in the train of trotting horses and racing bloods and studs, we have nothing to do, and mean to keep clear of them.

A gentleman who visited the State Fair of Ohio, and who is perfectly competent to judge in such matters, informs us that our exhibition of horses was much superior in quality to that at Cleveland and that generally, while we are inferior to Ohio in cattle, we now are much ahead of her in fine horse stock. Twenty counties were represented, Wayne and the city of Detroit showing 145, Oakland 52, Washtenaw 28, Branch 12, Macomb 12, Genesee 13, Jackson 7, Calhoun 4, St. Clair 3, Livingston 3, Lapeer 3, Monroe 2, Tuscola 1, Van Buren 1, St. Joseph 1, Ionia 1, Shiawassee 1, Lenawee, 1, Hillsdale 1. The foreign entries were one from New York, 3 from Ohio, and 8 from Canada West. Among the entries there were seven horses claiming Jackson descent, 20 Black Hawks, 23 Morgans, 35 Messengers, 9 Norman or French, and a great many Sir Henry's, Eclipses, Wagners, Glencoes, Darocs and other names which a horseman loves to roll under his tongue.

This preponderance of the horse interest at the fair was much felt by those who had other articles on exhibition, and we have heard a good deal of complaint that the matches and the horses monopolized all attention. But, in fact, the excitement about horses is not at all unusual. Let any one go to any of the county fairs and as a general rule you see the ring surrounded from three to four deep with the ladies and gentlemen intently criticizing or admiring the horses. The great trouble at the State Fair was that it was all horse, and every day at that. No particular day or days were set apart for the trial and examination of this class, but between cavalcades in the mornings and matches in the afternoons but little time was left for other purposes, for the judges were just as "full of horse" as the rest of the community. That the fair in this respect was not unpopular, the executive committee have the increased receipts derived from the visitors to show in their favor, and

certainly the whole affair paid better than any previous fair that has been held. Whether it resulted in promoting the agricultural interest of the State or in aiding to develop it, is another question, which we are not prepared to discuss, from the fact that we could not be present to judge.

The horse, Washtenaw Chief, belonging to S. T. Turner, of Ypsilanti, which took the first prize for speed, as a trotter, is a Black Hawk, rather dark brown in color, about 15½ hands high, compactly built, with a rather large head for his size, a fine eye, quiet, a good deep chest; his shoulders and forequarters not remarkable except that they are well proportioned, the arms clean and muscular, legs small and flat, loins fine. The back is neither long nor short. The loins are broad and strong, and the hindquarters full and well rounded. From the point of the hip to the hock, he appears long in proportion to his size, altogether he is well put together, though not so handsome as a competitor named New York Black Hawk, which is a picture for beauty and proportion. The fastest time made by Washtenaw Chief was 2.47 and 2.48, and in the last heat his time was 2.52. It will be seen, however, that the committee awarded the first premiums on stallions of 4 years old and over for all work to A. C. Fiske, of Coldwater, whose horse Vermont Hero bore off the second prize as a trotter; Smith and Crippen's Green Mountain Black Hawk coming in third. In this class of trotting stallions the committee in their report speak very highly of New York Black Hawk as an admirable horse, and also of Mr. Burwell's Black Hawk Charley, as a very meritorious animal. In the four year olds, E. M. Crippen's horse Sherman Black Hawk took the first prize and Mr. Parrish's Cossack the second. The committee also commend A. Lapham's Frank Moscow, which was in this class, as a "most excellent horse, combining great strength with unusual speed." From these reports it will be seen that so far the Black Hawks have borne off all the chief honors this season.

In the competition of foreign horses, Green Mountain Black Hawk bore off the first prize. A New York horse from Lockport, named Black Hawk Messenger, being the second. In competition with foreign blood horses, D. B. Hibbard, of Jackson, who entered Don Juan, won the first prize from Mr. Horseman's Whitelock, of Amherstburgh, C. W.

In Sheep, we perceive that as usual, B. Peckham, of Parma, takes the lion's share of the premiums on Spanish Merinos, though followed up very closely by J. H. Fellows, of Manchester, and G. W. Gale, of Ypsilanti. Mr. I. H. Butterfield, of Macomb county, had some very fine sheep of this class present, but was not a successful competitor. The committee commend two Spanish ewes exhibited by White and Jennings, of Orleans Co., New York.

The French Merinos were not quite so numerous

as the Spanish. Here Mr. Gale sustained his old reputation, while we perceive some new names contesting in this class. To us there appears some discrepancy between the report and the entries. In this class the report of the committee says that of "Ewes 2 years old," none were offered, that in "Ewe Lambs" none were offered; that for "the 2d and 3d best 5 ewe lambs," none were offered; and that for the "2d best buck lambs" none were offered. Yet we perceive that I. H. Butterfield, of Utica, entered sheep in all those classes. Were his sheep not on hand? or were they overlooked?

In the Silesians, N. S. Schuyler, of Birmingham, bore off the first premium. Mr. J. P. Gillett, of Manchester also exhibited a buck of this breed, and the committee say that there was little choice between them, so far as weight of carcass and fineness of wool were taken into account. Mr. Gillett's buck bore off the premium last year, so that it was debarred from competing for the first prize this year. In Saxons, Mr. Gillett had it all his own way. In breeding this race no one appears to have yet attained the skill of this breeder.

The South-downs were more fully represented this year than at previous fairs, and the race is attracting more attention. The Messrs. Whitfield, of Oakland co., bore off the chief prizes. Mr. J. B. Crippen had a yearling buck, and a pen of ewes, that drew marked attention. If the Messrs. Whitfield would continue to bear off the laurels, they will have to keep up the character of their flocks by the most careful selection of the choicest animals for breeding, and such as show early maturity and a propensity to fatten easily.

In the Long-wools, as the Society classes them, Thos. Edwards, of Ann Arbor, and Joseph Tireman, of Detroit, divide the list. Mr. Edwards' Leicesters are indisputably the best in the State, and are splendid animals, which would even do honor to the Dishley farm of old Bakewell himself. In this class of sheep we have, as yet, no competition with other breeds, such as the Cotwolds or Oxfords, and the Lincolns.

In the cross-bloods there was but one entry, and that does not say what the cross was. In the foreign sheep R. S. Fisher, of Willow Bank, C. W., and J. Fowler, of Harpenbay, C. W., were awarded diplomas for their fat Leicesters.

The entries of swine were not as many as they should be. But in quality they were very superior. The Essex and Suffolks belonging to J. S. Tibbets, of Plymouth, originally from fine imported animals, maintain their character. Mr. Tibbets has taken pains to keep these two races pure, distinct and well bred, and he has them. They are stock such as he has a good right to be proud of, and they well deserve the premiums awarded to him. E. N. Wilcox, of this city, exhibited a most excellent variety of

hogs called the Improved Berkshire. The boar is white in color, and the sow is black. They are sometimes known as the Coleshill breed, originally improved by the Earl of Radnor at his home farm at Coleshill, Essex, and possess the advantage of having superior size, when at full growth. Their fattening propensities are of the first class. They do not come to maturity so early as the Improved Essex, but this is made up by their larger size. These pigs of Mr. Wilcox's came from stock imported by L. G. Morris, and we know them to be of the best blood of the breed. We hope that Mr. Wilcox will take great care to keep them pure bred. We think this variety more suitable to the wants of farmers than the Suffolks, growing to a large size, and of such excellent fattening qualities, that it is on a par with the Improved Essex, except in early maturity. This variety, it must be understood, is not the old Berkshire, such as put us through a sort of *morus multicaulis* mania some fifteen years ago.

The Committee on Poultry complain in their report that there is a falling off in the interest in this department, but that though the numbers were not large, the quality of the fowls exhibited was superior. E. H. Cressy, of Troy, bore off several first premiums. His fowls are hard to beat. J. P. Hodges, of this city had also some of the best specimens of poultry. His Dorkings and Black Spanish are remarkably handsome fowls.

The exhibition of implements was not as large as in previous years. We are told, however, that the articles exhibited possessed a higher interest as being improved in finish and in their better adaptation to the work they were intended to perform. Of the fanning mills on competition, the committee report that they are of opinion that C. T. Messenger's, Aliegan, to which they awarded the first premium, is better calculated to separate grass seed and foul stuff from wheat than the mill of A. L. Boart, of Grand Blanc, though they think that the latter would clean grain much faster. Among the plows there is nothing to notice, except that A. Y. Moore & Son exhibited a sub-soil plow. This we should like to have seen. A good article of this kind is much wanted. We should like to know on what principle of classification, cheese-presses, bee-hives, sub-soil plows, grain cradles, milk-pans, and dung forks are put together under one committee, while churns, seed drills, reapers and mowers, cider mills, an ellipse machine, a washing machine, spoke and shingle machines come under another. Is there not here room for improvement, by placing all such articles as belong to the household and the dairy, as washing machines, milk-pans, churns, cheese-presses, &c., under one class, and arranging plows, harrows, cultivators, wagons, and all the implements used in the barn-yard, the stables and the tilling of land in another. Whilst another should comprise seed drills, mowers and

reapers, fanning mills, thrashers and in general the more complicated machinery connected with the harvesting operations. The general machinery should comprise all those articles such as spoke machines, shingle machines, jack planes, artesian drills, &c., which belong rather to the work-shop of the mechanic, than to the general work of the farm. This is only a suggestion which has arisen whilst inspecting the books of Division C, which show that whilst two or three committees had only fourteen or fifteen articles to inspect, another had over 160, and many of them properly belonging to other committees, and some of them worthy of a special committee, if a correct decision as to their merits or usefulness was to be made.

In butter and cheese, we do not think the competition, so great as it has been at some fairs. That there were some fine cheeses presented at the fair we are pretty well aware, having received from the dairy of F. W. Fairman, a very splendid specimen of the excellent cheeses which he turns out, and which in every particular suits our taste for richness, and that high flavor peculiar to good full milk cheeses. The committee on the butter, cheese, sugar and honey, report that specimens in all were excellent, but say nothing as to their methods adopted by the different makers. We should be pleased to hear from Messrs. Briggs and Tibbets, to whom were awarded the premiums, what is their method of making cheese, and what rules they follow in the management of the milk, and in the keeping of their cows. What is the exact produce of their cows, in milk, in cheese, in cream and in butter. We have some facts on hand connected with the produce of cows, the several breeds, their feeding and the effects of certain kinds of food with which we would like to compare their processes.

The show of apples by Messrs. Bennett, Woodbridge, and T. T. Lyon, Ilgianfritz and others, is represented to have been remarkably good for the season. The collection of winter apples by J. E. Ilgianfritz & Co., of Monroe, named and labeled, was quite an addition; and so was the collection of apples presented by T. T. Lyon, exhibiting specimens of the best kinds grown in the neighborhood of Plymouth. These specimens were originally intended for the Pomological Convention at Rochester, but were not sent. The pears and other fruits were few in number and not remarkable for quality.

The vegetable department was well filled, and the specimens very large and handsome. In this department, the general complaint was a want of ornament. The Floral Hall of the State Fair should be a model to the county fairs. On the contrary, we might point to several fairs this season at which the State might take lessons as to the utility and propriety of expending some labor on ornament.

Taken altogether, the State Fair, as an experiment on a new plan, was successful, and the increased receipts demonstrate this beyond all cavil. The Society needed this aid, and the public has granted them. Let it study still farther to promote the best interests of agriculture in the future.

Those Hair Snakes in the Milk Pan.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER—*Dear Sir:* In relation to an inquiry of M. Bull, of Franklin, in the September number of the *Farmer*, concerning hair snakes which he found in a pan of milk, you say the circumstances "would seem to indicate that they came there by some accident or freak of nature, which, at this distance, it would be impossible to explain." Is it not equally difficult to account for the origin of such as "are found in water during the summer months?"

There are certain classes of animals, the manner of whose origin, modes of existence, &c., science has not yet satisfactorily ascertained. Hair snakes belong, as yet, to such classes. The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, in an article on hair snakes, does not attempt to unravel the mystery in which the origin of these animals is involved; but contents itself by saying that they abound in pools of water, especially in the north of Europe; that they sometimes infest the bodies of other animals, &c. But what kind of animals they infest, or how they infest them, is not stated.

In regard to the hair snakes seen by M. Bull, the probability is that they were deposited in the pan of milk by the smaller kind of black crickets, which happened to crawl into the cellar, and accidentally got into the milk. Crickets of both kinds are in the habit of depositing such snakes in brooks and pools of water during the month of August, especially after showers of rain. Any one can satisfy himself in relation to this matter by throwing crickets into water at a proper season of the year. Whether they are produced by the cricket, or only happen to infest its body for the time being, I have not been able to determine.

My attention was first called to this matter by Jonathan Carr, Esq., of Springport, Cayuga county, New York, by whom the discovery had been accidentally made. Seeing that my credulity was severely tasked in regard to his statement, he proposed that we should try the experiment by throwing crickets into water for the purpose of a full demonstration. After repeated trials we succeeded in obtaining two snakes, of about four inches in length. The next morning, on entering my room, a black cricket, of the largest size, crawled up the side of the water pail, jumped into the water, lay quiet for a moment, produced a snake of nearly seven inches in length, and then nimbly made its escape over the edge of the pail. My curiosity was greatly excited

by what I had seen. The snake was lively and active. I put it into a basin of water for the purpose of further investigation, and then commenced hunting crickets, determined to pursue the investigation until not a shadow of doubt, or any possibility of mistake could exist concerning this very curious phenomenon. I threw several crickets into water, but but without any satisfactory result, and began to despair of further development, when on turning over a flat stone I discovered one of the small kind of crickets lying on its back, dead, and partially decayed, with a hair snake three inches in length coiled up in the cavity of its abdomen. This I took upon the point of my knife and put it into the water, when it soon began to show signs of life; but it was too much dried up to be able to uncoil itself.

On returning to my room, I found a number of children collected, who had discovered my snake, held a consultation over it, and like a set of little savages, as they were, had buried it in the yard. The next day I succeeded in obtaining two snakes of about six inches in length, which I kept in a basin of water for six weeks; but without making any further discovery as to the nature of the animal. At the close of the day they would coil themselves up together, appearing like a snarl of black thread; but on being placed where the sun could shine upon them, next morning, they would wriggle themselves out of the kinks, and swim playfully around the basin. After a time they became less active, and on the approach of cold weather became nearly torpid, and I threw them aside. I have since discovered that these snakes will live a long time in moist earth; and I have found them in the ground, of a greyish color, and sometimes of great length, and perfectly white, appearing like a white fibrous root of some vegetable. These, on being placed in tepid water, will soon show signs of life, uncoil themselves when placed in the sunshine, and kink themselves up again at night, but never become so active as those obtained from crickets.

I will here observe, in closing this article, that the hair snake, when seen through a magnifying glass, presents an almost exact resemblance to the lamp eel; and when taken from the water is equally powerful of locomotion. Very respectfully, &c.,

JUSTUS GAGE.

Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich., Sept 18, 1866.

The Gilmore Bee-house.

The keeping of bees might well be made a source of income to the family of the farmer. At the State Fair Mr. Cook, the general agent, and Mr. Bodwell, of Ann Arbor, exhibited a method of keeping bees by means of what is known as the Gilmore Patent Bee-house, which attracted a great deal of attention. There was also exhibited in glass jars and in boxes a large amount of the most delicious honey, which was made by swarms in these houses,

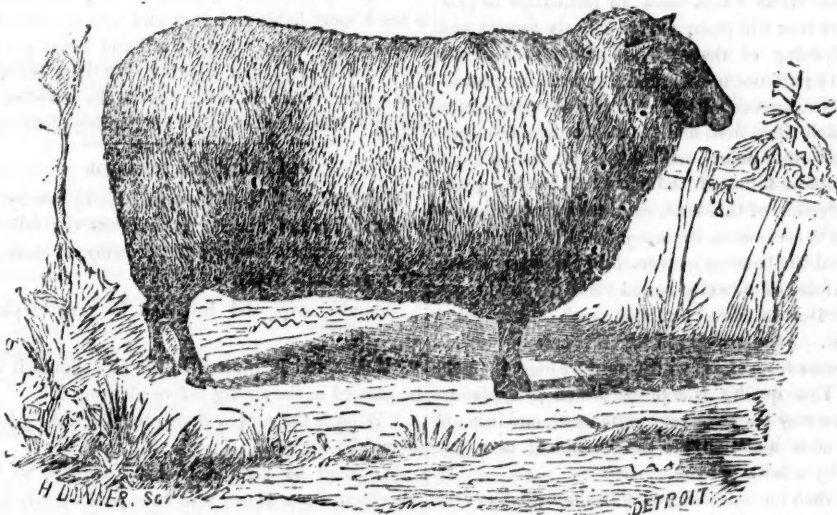
and which fully sustained the reputation of the hive. For this honey, Mr. Cook was offered fifty cents per pound, on the fair ground, if he would sell it. At Ann Arbor we had an opportunity of inspecting the produce of a small house containing three swarms, exhibited by Mr. Wines. We are not sure of the exact amount produced, but the weight was very large. From one swarm which hived about the middle of June last, one hundred and fifty pounds of good first rate marketable honey, we think, were taken this season, besides which the bees laid in an ample supply for their own use during winter. We hope that Mr. Wines will furnish us with an exact report of his experience with this house. Of the management of bees in this Gilmore house, we have now a good opportunity of judging, having now in our own yard a house of three hives, with good fair swarms, well supplied with store honey for the coming winter. From inspection, so far we feel confident that this method of keeping bees is a very superior one, while it is so simple and so constructed in accordance with the nature and habits of the insects, that they cannot only be attended with pleasure, but also be made a source of profit with fewer drawbacks than by any other system with which we are acquainted. So far as the winter keeping is concerned, the house itself is a perfect protection, and affords that which no other hive does, that we know of, namely: a healthy ventilation for the bees, without exposure to effects of intense cold. Mr. S. P. Wormley, of Marshall, called our attention to this, last spring. He had a large number of swarms in his hives on the old box plan, and for protection he had them inside of an old log house, where he thought they would be kept amply warm. In the spring, however, he found the bees nearly all destroyed. The cause appeared to be that the moist exhalations arising from bees had no outlet by which they could be carried away, hence the moisture settled upon the sides of the hive and upon the bees themselves, and then became frozen by the cold weather. This freezing, of course, killed the bees, while the close confinement of the exhalations alone would render the atmosphere of the hive unhealthy and poisonous. Now the Gilmore house, by its construction gives the hives a fair ventilation, and yet does not expose them to cold. It keeps the air in the hives dry and sweet, and promotes the health of the insect, and where feeding is necessary, it permits the bees to feed without exposure. Mr. Wormley, at the same time that he gave us this information relative to his hives in the log house, told us that the swarms in his Gilmore bee-house, which is a twelve swarm house, all came out in the spring quite healthy. He was so well satisfied with a year's trial that he was resolved as soon as leisure would permit, to put up a large house that would hold some fifty swarms.

There is no employment which would be more appropriate to the females of a family than this taking charge of bees. The work is light, and where followed intelligently, and with a proper knowledge and appreciation of the habits and capacities of the insect, it is both agreeable and instructive. That it can be made profitable there can be little doubt, and on the Gilmore plan we will back a good swarm of bees to yield more profit than a cow, and both to be given the best of care.

Where the change can be made, it would be well for bee keepers to get the Gilmore houses ready during the winter, and transfer their swarms from the old hives as early in the spring as it can be done with safety. After a fair trial, we think few will be willing to return to the old system.

Of the construction, plan, method of treatment, and how to change the hives, we shall have more to say in future numbers, as we become familiar with the subject. But of this we may be certain, that bees, like all other live stock, require attention, and that where this is given they repay the best.

Among the converts of the past season to the Gilmore system, is Mr. A. F. Moorn, of Paw Paw. He was one of best apiarists in this State, and his honey excited much admiration at the State Fair two years ago. As soon as he became acquainted with the Gilmore system he threw up all his own old hives and adopted this system at once. That there may not be some drawbacks in this system is not claimed, but that it is superior to any yet adopted, and is less complicated, can hardly be denied.



A South Down Buck, winner of the first premium at the Paris exhibition of 1855. Owned by M. Allier, of Petit Bourg. Copied from the *Journal d'Agriculture pratique*, for the *Michigan Farmer*.

Last month we gave a description of this excellent breed of sheep, which is at the present time attracting a good deal of attention from sheep breeders. For three years past some of the best sheep growers in France have been making use of choice South downs to improve their flocks, of even the best of the French races, namely the Charolais; and the result, it is stated by a writer in a French Journal of agriculture has proved extremely satisfactory. It must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the sheep of France are very inferior for either mutton or wool, and hardly equal to our unimproved common varieties. The sheep of Crovant, which have been improved principally by crossing the race with its own best specimens, are very far from equalling the Southdowns, Leicesters, or the Cotswolds, yet

they are considered very superior, and the rams have been let at from 80 to 100 francs (\$16 to \$20) the season, an extraordinary price for Frenchmen to give. Yet in form they are long legged, knock-kneed, sloping-rumped narrow chested animals, which we doubt very much whether our southdown friends, the Whitefields of Pontiac and Waterford, would allow to live a day among their flocks. We hope occasionally to keep our friends posted during the coming season, with a few specimens of European stock, by which they may judge of the qualities of their own and the improved races of Great Britain, and have an opportunity of comparison on paper at least. The above cut is only one of a series which we have in preparation for the volume for 1857.

Saving Seed Corn.

The seed corn planted the past spring, in many cases was very much like a great deal of the wheat sown the year previous. The wet cold season of 1855, left the corn containing very much moisture; when put in the cribs, therefore, and left exposed to the severity of last winter, without being cured or without the protection of its husk, the grain froze just as many of the fruit trees did, and when put in the ground for seed, it rotted, and in many cases the planting had to be repeated two or three times. Such a repetition of work at a season of the year when every hour is of value to the farmer, should be avoided especially when it can be done by using a little ordinary care in selecting and curing the corn intended for seed.

The proper time to select seed corn is when it is growing in the field. Then a little observation will detect the stalks which show an inclination to produce ears that will ripen early. Early growth and early ripening of the seed are two points of the utmost importance in corn, and may be easily promoted within certain limits by a steady selection of the ears which ripen first, and are at the same time perfect in all other points, such as smallness of cob, and the complete filling of the ear with perfect grain. By a selection of this kind, continued for a number of years in succession, the late judge Buel, very much improved the bearing powers and also early ripening qualities of a twelve rowed variety, long known as the "Dutton corn," and still much cultivated at the east. Another point in selecting ears in the field is to choose from stalks which produce more than one ear. This quality is also one which by judicious selection may be made very permanent, and it is one which adds materially to the amount of corn produced by a field.

The time for selecting corn in the field, however, is now past for this season, and where the ears have not yet been selected for seed, it should be done without delay. The present season in many localities has not been favorable to the full maturity of the corn crop. The cold weather in the latter part of August and early part of September, hindered the corn crop ripening, and the early September frost, put a finishing stroke to its growth in many places before the grain was fully matured or hardened. Much of the crop is therefore imperfect, and hence good ears should be selected as soon as possible, and put in a dry place, where they will be protected in some measure from the severe frosts of winter. The seed thus treated will not only be better ripened, but there will be less risk in planting it.

In selecting ears, to save for seed, there are several matters which should guide our choice. In the first place every ear should be regular in shape, and the rows should be even and alike from but to point. The grain should be large, sound, well ripened, and

in color alike. The cob should be small and completely covered. No ear should be taken that has a part of the cob unfilled, or that bulges out at the but, or in which the rows run into one another. Where seed is thus selected and kept in a dry place protected from the sun, the snow and the rain, not only will there be little twice or thrice planting to be done, but there also will be a greater certainty of a full crop.

It should be borne in mind that there is a decided advantage in getting corn started early in the spring, and every delay caused by replanting, or by the use of seed which has lost its vitality, is a loss in the amount of the crop. The plant early started has more time to ripen and mature, and when the warm season comes, it has already made a full growth, so that it is prepared to turn all its energies to the work of maturing the seed. But the corn started late in the season, though frequently making a good crop, is much more liable to injury and loss of crop, than that which has had a good start, and keeps growing unchecked from a first planting. We therefore advise our readers to pay attention now to the selection and curing of their seed corn for next spring planting.

Plowing Sod for Corn.

Mr. G. T. Jones, of Assyria, Barry county, proposes to some of our correspondents the following questions connected with the growing of corn, and invites an early reply.

"Should clover sod intended for corn be plowed in the fall?"

"If the sod is plowed in the fall, should it again be plowed in the spring before planting?"

"What is the proper depth to which the plowing should be done?"

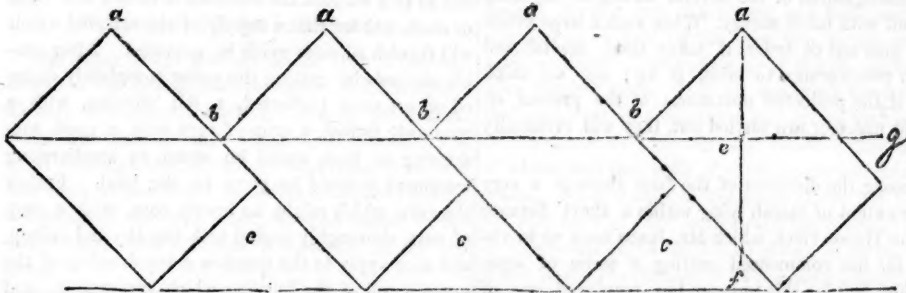
We shall be pleased to hear answers to these questions from those who have paid attention to a subject so important, meanwhile we give our own opinion upon the subject.

The plowing of clover sod, or any other sod intended for corn should be done in the fall, for several important reasons, and particularly on stiff or clayey soils. In the first place, the operation of turning under sod in the fall has the effect of preserving to the use of the soil a large amount of green manure or fertilizing matter contained in the remains of the grass or clover plants which the winter consumes and dissipates, with but little or no benefit to the land. In the next place, the plowing in the fall turns up to the mellowing influence of the frosts, and the atmosphere, all that soil which for several years if not always before, has been lying dormant, and makes it better fitted to promote the growth of the young corn plant. When corn land is broken up in the spring, unless it is of a sandy nature, the seed bed must be cold and raw, and hence it is that we seldom see corn making a vigorous start early in the

season on stiff land newly plowed, and it does not make a good growth until it pushes down its roots into the soil which has been mellowed by exposure to the atmosphere, and has become fitted to sustain vegetation. Another advantage arising from plowing in the fall, is that there is so much of the hard labor of spring already done, while it permits an earlier planting, and we think helps to prevent in some degree the ravages of the grub.

the reach of sun and air. A second plowing to the same depth therefore undoes the work which you have once done well. What is needed in the spring, is such cultivation as will pulverize the top soil, mix it with any manure you may apply to it, and prepare the whole to be a good bed for the seed which is to be planted or sowed in it.

If the furrows are made to the depth of eight inches and to the width of twelve inches, they will



In answer to the question as to what is the proper depth which the sod should be turned over for corn, we might reply, just as deep as your plow can be made to go. But this would not be a correct answer. Before giving an intelligent answer to such a question as that, a reply should be given to "what is now the depth of the soil on the field you are about to plow." If it is six inches, we should turn up eight, if it is eight inches, the plow ought to turn up to the depth of ten, if it can be done conveniently. At any rate, in plowing for corn, we should endeavor to to deepen the soil to the depth of at least two inches below what it had been cultivated at any previous time. And this is one of the important advantages which fall plowing of sod land gives to the farmer. Every inch of soil in depth added to the surface of an acre, gives one hundred tons more of substance from which the plant draws its support, and any farmer can note that it makes a material difference to his crops whether they shall be sustained by six or eight hundred tons of soil.

"If the plowing of the sod is done in the fall, should it again be plowed in the spring?" The answer to this is simple, and yet it is one which is understood only by a few farmers. What is your land plowed for in the first place? Is it not that you may bury the top sod and let it rot, so that it may become the food of the crops you plant. If that sod is disturbed while in the process of decomposition, and brought again to the surface by a second plowing it is exposed to the air which dries it, and carries off the greater portion of its most valuable fertilizing properties; and at the same time by a second plowing, the very new soil, which needs exposure to the atmosphere to give it life and is in a condition to be benefitted by it, is again turned beyond

lie at an angle of 45 degrees, and each one will lap the other four inches, and about eight inches of the bottom of each furrow-slice will be exposed, and eight inches of the side. The top corners of the furrows will be raised to the height of fourteen and a half inches from the bottom of the furrow. The accompanying diagram will show a section of the furrows in a well plowed field. It will be observed that the points of the furrow slice *a, a, a*, are fourteen and a half inches from the bottom of the furrow at *f*, and that the depth of the hollows *b, b, b*, are just six inches below the points *a, a, a*. If therefore the plowed land is cultivated, harrowed, or plowed to a greater depth than six inches below the top of each ridge, the green sod, which was plowed under in the fall will be disturbed. Hence the cultivation that is given to corn land plowed in the fall, should be such that while it pulverizes and thoroughly reduces to fine tilth the soil above the line *g*, the sod below that line should be left undisturbed. The cultivator and the harrow in making a level seed bed, will leave full three inches of soil above that line, and which in the application of fine manure in the spring will be amply sufficient to mix with it. If the manure for the field should be long, it ought to have been applied to the field when it was plowed in the fall, and should lie in the hollows marked *c, c, c*. Such is a brief exposition of the theory of first and second plowings, and from which the conclusions may be drawn:

1st. That it is most advantageous to plow land intended for corn in the fall.

2d. That the spring plowing to a depth which would disturb the sod would be injurious.

3d. That the depth of the plowing must be regulated in some degree by the previous cultivation to which the field has been submitted.

Marshes at Dexter.

A Professional Drainer—Speedy Method of Cutting—Judge Dexter's Immense Marsh—Its Improvement.

While at Dexter, during the past month, we called upon Judge Dexter, who has a very magnificent estate in the vicinity, containing some thousands of acres, a large portion of which is as yet unimproved, of course, but to which W. A. Jones, Esq., who has the management of the several farms, is devoting himself with much energy. When such a large estate once gets out of order, it takes time, capital and much perseverance to bring it up; but we think that if the projected operations of the present efficient manager are carried out, they will eventually pay.

Among the divisions of the farm there is a very large extent of marsh lying within a short distance of the Huron river, which Mr. Jones took us to visit. He has commenced cutting a series of open ditches, and for this purpose has employed one of the most expert and proficient workmen that we have met with. His name is Joseph Hawley, and those who have got marshes to drain in that vicinity, or even at a distance, will find him a valuable assistant in that kind of work. He was cutting open ditches through this large swamp of Judge Dexter's, of a depth of from four to five feet, with a width of four at the top and about two at the bottom, at the rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents per rod. One or two of the ditches he had cut during the past few weeks were finished, and excellent specimens of workmanship. The line was straight, the sides were evenly sloped, the slope level of the bottom of the ditch was gradual, and permitted the complete drainage of the water. The result of these ditches were very perceptible, although there had been no rain in that vicinity for many weeks, the water was running steadily in the bottom of the finished ditches. Holes were opened along both sides at the bottom of each ditch, which were the outlets to channels which the water had made under ground for itself, and from which we saw the water dripping in some places, and in others running with a steady stream. In portions of the marsh beyond the reach of these ditches the water was standing on the surface, black and slimy, and the ground so saturated that it shook whenever trodden upon.

The vegetable muck was from four to five feet deep, and was underlaid with a bed of marl, the depth of which has not yet been ascertained. There were two kinds of the vegetable muck—one of black soft pasty consistency, in which the whole vegetable fibre had been destroyed—the other was of a deep brown color, and the layers of vegetable matter were quite perceptible. This latter, if dug and dried, would keep for years without being farther

decomposed, and therefore needs careful handling. The first, if carted out upon the gravelly uplands, and mixed with quicklime, would form the most valuable dressing which could be applied to them, and would make its mark wherever it was applied, whether to wheat, corn or grass. In reclaiming such a marsh as this of Judge Dexter's, the great difficulty is to subdue the wild grass, and to introduce such varieties as timothy or red-top. Neither of these grasses will grow to their full luxuriance on such a soil as this without the elements to form a stiff culm or stalk, and for that a supply of the material which will furnish silicates must be provided. After ample channels for getting the water completely drained off are once perfected, a fall plowing, with a moderate furrow, a crop of corn with a good top-dressing of lime, would be about as ameliorating treatment as could be given to the land. Follow the corn, which might be broom corn, with a crop of oats, thoroughly sowed with timothy and redtop, and then apply to the meadow a top-dressing of the gravelly soil of the hillsides which surround it, and we do not doubt that the most valuable hay grasses will be seen on this marsh land, from five to six feet in length, in the course of a few years.

We have now a word to say about Mr. Hawley's system of cutting ditches. It is different from any that has yet come under our notice, and certainly suggests the idea that this work might be done on such a large scale by some simple machine, driven by steam power. Mr. Hawley first lines out the surface of his ditch on each side with a surveyor's chain. He has but one assistant. He then passes along the chain with a sharp knife, exactly like a hay knife, cutting with an up and down movement in to the muck and through the sod as deep as his knife will reach. When both sides of the drain are cut in this manner, two other lines are cut in the same way, the length he intends to go at a single cutting, at equal distances from each other and the outside lines of the ditch. Then either Mr. Hawley or his assistant takes the knife and cuts across the surface of the sod, as deep as it can be plunged. This cutting separates the sod into thick wedges, which the one not employed in cutting grapples with a dung fork, of which the tires are crooked like those of a potatoe digger, and lifts out a large wedge of the sod and muck at each stroke. These wedges are from 12 to 15 inches in depth, and form a cube of nearly a foot square. Thus a wide and deep cutting is rapidly made. When the top section is thus removed, the centre is then dug out by the assistant, to the width of two breadths of a common spade, the sides are again cut along with the hay knife implement to a greater depth, and the spits of earth remaining on each are shoveled out, and the ditch is complete. In this way we think two men could easily cut a rod of this wide deep ditch every

hour. We staid watching this process for some time, and it was certainly was the most rapid ditch-making we had ever witnessed, and the finish of the work deserved a premium, and would have got one from any competent jury that ever sat at either State or County Fair. Mr. Hawley is a smart, intelligent man, and certainly understands his business. We like his style of work, and commend it as worthy of examination by those who have much of this kind of work to do.

Why Good Tillage is Necessary.

The editor of the *Farmer*, on the 10th of October, delivered the annual address before the Livingston County Agricultural Society. Among the remarks which we made on that occasion, the necessity of good thorough surface tillage was referred to, and laid down as one of the requisites to secure a full development of the seed, especially with regard to the wheat crop. The following is a portion of the address:

Improved implements are necessary to secure good cultivation. Wherever I see good plows, improved cultivators, fine-teethed harrows, and well made rollers, all in good order, I know that the farmer who uses them is making money. If he did not find it profitable to use them, he would neither have them, nor would he allow his men and his teams to lose their time in working them. There is no plant that repays the farmer better for good tillage than wheat, and in fact first-rate crops cannot be had without it. Ye: not one of you could travel ten miles without seeing wheat-fields the present season only half tilled. As an instance, I would cite the fact that in coming from Ann Arbor to Howell yesterday, I passed a number of fields where the wheat was coming up, but yet the surface of the fields was covered with clods and seeds from four to six inches in diameter and in thickness. There they were left, as we suppose, with a vague idea on the part of the farmer, that the frosts would break them down some time in the course of the winter, and we have no doubt but what they would. But this breaking down of these clods in the winter would do the wheat plants in their neighborhood more harm than good; and then it must be remembered that the work of breaking them up, which should have been done by the cultivator, the harrow and the roller in September, is left to the wrong season, and you all know what the consequences are when the season is lost.

In this connection let us examine the nature of the wheat plant. Recent experiments have shown that of a quantity of wheat sown to the depth of half an inch only seven-eighths germinated and came up at the end of ten days. A like quantity covered to the depth of an inch all vegetated and appeared above ground at the end of eleven days. A like portion covered to the depth of two inches only showed

seven-eighths of the seeds above ground at the end of eighteen days. Another like quantity sowed to the depth of three inches gave a yield of three-fourths only, and did not appear above ground until the end of twenty days. From this you will see how important it is that the seed should be evenly covered to a certain depth. To show you still farther the effects of careless tillage, and how small a quantity of the seed you sow comes forward and ripens, I cite the fact that a pound of wheat contains about 10,500 grains. At this rate, when you sow five pecks or a bushel and a half to the acre, you spread on the surface either 787,500 seeds, or if the six pecks are sown 945,000 seeds. It is not too much to estimate that each seed, if it vegetates and grows with a moderate chance to tiller out, will produce four heads of wheat, and that each of those heads will bear 20 grains. Now, if each of the seeds of the five pecks you sow were to yield at this rate, the produce from an acre would be 63 million of grains, or at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre of 60 pounds to the bushel. What are your results now? The farmer who gets 20 or 25 bushels to the acre counts himself a lucky man, and yet this yield is only that which ought to be obtained from a single peck of seed. Is it not evident from this that there is a defect in the tillage, and that to cure it you must study in some degree the nature of the plants which you cultivate. I have cited the fields I have seen as growing wheat this year between this place and Ann Arbor. On these fields the clods and thick pieces of sod covered at least one-third of the surface of the field. The slight harrowing which the surface had got after the seed was sown had evidently covered with these clods a large portion of the seed. I have shown you the difference which depth of sowing made in a case where the tilth was equal almost to garden cultivation. Where these clods lay on the wheat seed, of course grain never sprouted at all, and where it might come up the plants were weak and sickly, and the first winter weather is sure to kill them off. How often do you hear the complaint made by farmer in the spring, when they are asked how their wheat looks, "that it is rather thin," that the frost has killed a good deal of it," "our fields look spotted" Now, I admit that the thawing and freezing of the winter season, in places where the wheat is not protected by a covering of snow, has a bad effect on the young wheat. But most of these bad effects are the results of careless tillage, of insufficient cultivation of the land, and a total ignorance of the nature of the wheat plant. Here, for instance, in those fields I have cited, one half the seed is killed out by being choked to death with clods and sods. Another portion is about half covered, and comes up weak and puny, so that it is unable to push out its roots or to strengthen and protect itself against the rigors of winter. It too dies out. Another gets fairly started, and looks

flourishing, but during the winter, the freezing and thawing breaks up the clods which the farmer should have broken down in September, the earth of which they are composed falls down and covers a portion of the young wheat that had some vigor, it too is choked off, and by the time the spring comes, and the vernal warmth is ready to make the plants put forth all their growing powers, there is only about a third or a fourth of the crop alive. Is it any marvel, then that the farmers tell you that their wheat fields look "rather spotted this spring," or that the "frosts have cut in upon their wheat severely," or that the "fly has eaten up about half, they guess, of their field." They never reason that if they themselves were treated as they treat their wheat plants, the spring would find them only fit for the graveyard or the hospital. Just look at it, here is a plant, the result of high cultivation, that needs protection against the extremes of winter, turned out half covered, it passes through the months of October, November and December as a puny, sickly young nursling, not half fed, and without strength to obtain nourishment for itself, if it passes through the winter with a remnant of life left, it takes the months of April, May, and part of June, to gain strength to put it in the condition it ought to have been in on the first of November previous, then what time has it to make roots, to tiller out, or spread over the surface, to send up a healthy, strong stalk, to bring forth flowers and seeds abundantly before it is time to harvest. Yet this is what most of you expect, and then because you are disappointed you lay the blame on the soil, the climate, or anything but the true cause, and that is your own inefficient system of culture. When we consider how carelessly this most valuable crop is cultivated, is it any wonder that the average produce of Livingston county, in the very best of seasons only reaches 14 bushels of wheat per acre, and that the whole State does but very little better. In fact, when the true state of the case is made known, not half the farmers get even fourteen bushels to the acre, and we should be surprised if they did.

What is the reason that wheat on a newly burnt fallow does so much better than the wheat on the older cultivated fields? Is it not because a large proportion of the seed has a fine tilth in which the young plants can send its roots without obstruction, and from which it can push up its first leaves vigorously. Look at one of those fallows before the snows cover it. You find them covered with a heavy, thick verdure, which of itself is a protection to the young and tender roots. The burning of brush and timber furnished a soil "like an ash heap" on which there were few clods to kill the plants as they come up, therefore, except on places where wet prevailed, the largest portion of the seed vegetated at the same time, and came up so that

it had an even appearance. The even growth and the vigor of the plant brought the field through the winter so that it was ready to grow during the early spring, and to take advantage of the season. Is not this a sufficient reason for what we so often hear from farmers, that the "wheat on their fallows looks first rate," but they cannot get their old tilled land to do as well? The reason is obvious, but how many of you will work a little with your head as well as with your hands in the management of a field of wheat?

Washtenaw County Fair.

The Eighth Annual Festival of the Washtenaw Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held at Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 7th, 8th and 9th. The location of the ground was delightful and of easy access, within the city and convenient to water; it would be a good site for a permanent location. The arrangements of the stock-pens, cattle ring, and the buildings were every way convenient, in good taste, and exceed any former year. The officers of the Society and committee for that purpose were very assiduous to make the arrangements, and the fair itself one of the very best, and succeeded to the satisfaction of all interested. It was certainly one of the very best fairs of the Society, as the large number of entries and the vast concourse in attendance fully attest. Floral Hall, as usual was the grand centre of attraction, it was fitted up in a style of taste and elegance, exceeding any former year; the decorations were plain and tasteful, and were the admiration of all; did we know all the ladies' names who were engaged in fitting up the Hall, we would give them. They deserve much praise, which they received, for their exertions to make it just what it was, superior to that at the State Fair. The floral decorations of designs, vases, bouquets, and cut flowers for the season were large, the paintings, embroideries, and all the articles in the fine arts were of superior order. The fruits and vegetables exceeded those of the State Fair. The horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry were of the first class. Domestic manufactures were largely represented.—The dairy department fully sustained its high reputation. The variety and quantity of the different grains were very creditable to the producers. The display of agricultural implements manufactured by Moses Rodgers was large, of fine finish, and like all of his exhibitions, were of the very best kinds. Mr. Rodgers stands high as a manufacturer of implements, and we think is the largest in the State. The carriages on exhibition, by S. A. Sperry, were of a superior style and finish, as were those of H. A. Hoskins and A. Burnett. Stoves were to be found in great variety, exhibited by Goodrich & Son, Risdon & Wing. Among the miscellaneous articles, which were numerous, were to be found cases of goods by C. Bliss,

A. Deforest, Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson, the Messrs. Porters and Mr. North, and a large case of songsters by G. Greenville. Hats by J. West. S. Guiterman & Bro, made a fine display of clothing. The miscellaneous articles and fine arts were so numerous we cannot notice all. The Bee House and Hive exhibited by Bodwell, with numerous boxes of honey by him, and Wines and Haviland and others, attracted much attention and shows pretty conclusively that Gilmore's Patent Bee-House and Hive stands unrivalled.

The whole number of entries were large and in advance of last year, and nearly as follows :

Horses, 322 ; Cattle, 138 ; Sheep, 93 ; Swine, 18 ; Poultry, 34 ; Grain and Flour, 100 ; Fruit, 45 ; Flowers, 14 ; Paintings, 14 ; Vegetables, 156 ; Butter, Cheese and Bread and Honey, 45 ; Needle-work, 85 ; Domestic Manufactures, 139 ; Farm Implements, 37 ; Miscellaneous, 64.

The farmers and citizens of Washtenaw may well be proud of the fair, and from the present and past take courage for the future. Old Washtenaw has fully sustained herself as the banner county. The weather was delightful, being warm and pleasant. At three o'clock of the second day, the vast concourse in attendance were addressed by R. F. Johnstone, of the *Michigan Farmer*.

The proceedings of the entire three days passed off without accident or anything occurring to the pleasure of those in attendance. N.

Kalamazoo County Fair.

The Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society held their Annual Fair on the grounds of the Society at Kalamazoo, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of September. The officers of the Society were very active and did all they could to get up and sustain the fair, and for their efforts deserve much praise. We fear, however, that the members of the Society expect too much of its officers, and do not sufficiently co-operate with them ; without such co-operation any fair will fall short of what it might be. Kalamazoo, in wealth and resources, is not behind any county in the State, and should set a noble example to the western counties. The first day of the fair was cold and rainy, and the time was principally occupied in making entries. Thursday, the second day, was more pleasant, and was occupied chiefly in bringing to the ground stock, implements, and all the articles to be exhibited, and in arranging them for exhibition. On the third and last day there was a grand rally. Thousands were in attendance, eager to see the various articles exposed to their gaze. The display, as a whole, was a good one, but not what Kalamazoo might do another year. We were informed by the Secretary that the entries and receipts were in advance of the previous year. The cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry were creditable. Vegetables, fruits and flowers

were altogether too small. The fine arts were better sustained, and many fine articles were exhibited. Farm implements, domestic manufactures and the dairy were represented in part. During the progress of the fair, that curse of our country, *horse-racing*, was going on in an adjoining field, much to the annoyance of those attending the fair for laudable purposes. We hope the time will soon come when our county and State fairs will no longer be annoyed by such acts, disreputable in themselves and immoral in their tendency. N.

Draining Marshes.

We visited the farm of Martin Heydenburg, Esq., of Kalamazoo, for the special purpose of examining some marsh land which he has been draining. Mr. H. has for six years been experimenting by drains; having tried various methods without the desired success, he at last adopted one that proves every way adapted for the purpose of a cheap and thorough drainage. He has now in successful operation over six hundred rods of under drains upon twenty acres of marsh. His drains are made by digging a drain fifteen inches wide at top, and about two feet deep, diminishing to a point at the bottom, which makes the excavation in the form of a triangle ; near the bottom of, this angle he puts a rail or a board (common fence rail will do). Below the rail is left a space, say six inches on all sides, for the water to run off in. First above the rails he puts the turf, then fills up with the muck. The rails are below the depth to which the plow will reach. These drains conduct the water into a main drain of good size, and open for conveying the whole water away. The turf prevents any sand or dirt from washing in to obstruct the drain. If, in digging the trench, he finds a spot softer than the main body of muck, or finds a large spring, he puts a three-cornered or square box down to prevent the muck or sand from crowding in to fill the drain. In no instance has he found a covered drain obstructed. Mr. H. informed us that the entire expense of the drains does not exceed one shilling per rod. One part of the marsh upon which we walked appeared firm and cattle had walked over it. This place was, three weeks before, so wet that a man would mire in it. Mr. H. thinks this plan of draining the cheapest and least liable of any under-drains to be obstructed ; they certainly have the appearance of being eternal, and their cheapness commends them to all who wish to make under-drains. N.

THE GOLDEN DROP WHEAT.—This wheat, taken from the State of Ohio to New York, is attracting attention in that State. It is recommended because it is less liable to the mildew than other kinds are.

GUINEA FOWLS.—It is said that rats will not live on the same premises with guinea fowls. If so, let these fowls be introduced—notwithstanding their unearthly screaming.—*Ohio Farmer*.

The Oakland County Fair.

Oakland has what every county should secure, a permanent location for the annual exhibitions of its Agricultural Society. The ground is adjoining the village of Pontiac, which is situated very conveniently near the centre of the county. The fair-ground is well fenced, and set with young trees, which if permitted to grow, will afford a grateful and much needed shade. The halls of exhibition are permanent wooden buildings, well adapted for the purpose, and good as far as they go, but not large enough for the increasing agricultural prosperity of the county. I was told by J. R. Bowman, Esq., Secretary of the Society, that it is their intention to enlarge the halls soon and have the roofs shingled and made proof against rain, so that articles brought there for exhibition need not be in danger of being damaged and destroyed by storms. This will be of great advantage to the Society in securing for entry and exhibition many articles which, without such guaranty of safety the owners would not like to risk. There is one other evil which should be remedied, and that is to cut off the race course between the gates of entrance and the exhibition rooms. The reckless driving around the track while crowds of women and children are constantly, crossing is neither safe nor agreeable for them, to say nothing of the necessity of having to wade ankle deep through a road of dust every time one wishes to go out or in. The same difficulty existed at the State Fair this year, and occasioned some accidents which came near being very serious.

But the fair at Pontiac, as an exhibition of agricultural resources of Oakland county, was certainly a triumph. I have never seen so many cattle and horses and sheep at a county fair before. Nearly two sides of the large enclosure were lined with cattle tied as close together as they could stand. For what knowledge I gained of their breeds and qualities, I am indebted to Mr. Linus Cone, of Troy, who kindly accompanied me in a second tour among the live stock.

We noticed many very fine animals under the divisions marked Short-horns and Devons. Mr. Cone pointed out a large, handsome cow, which he said was of the Ayrshire stock, and a prize to her owners on account of her superior milking qualities. She was purchased in Canada by one of his neighbors in the town of Troy, where she is now owned. There were not as many cows as I expected to see, but there were a number of fine young heifers and calves. The greatest show, however, for numbers and size, was among the grades and natives. There were some of the noblest looking oxen, and the sleekest, best matched, handsomest steers standing in pairs, that I ever saw. I regret that I did not see them when on trial in the ring exhibiting their good training and working qualifications before the judges.

Of the horses I cannot speak with any degree of certainty except as to numbers or quality; except to say that the ground was thronged with them; some under saddle, others attached to gigs, carriages, wagons, and every description of vehicle and occupying every possible place that was not thronged by human beings. Crowds of them went into the ring to display their accomplishments before the judges, but with the first round they were all enveloped in a cloud of dust, horses, riders and judges, and we left them and went to look at the sheep and swine.

The show of sheep was very fine. The Messrs. Whitfield had several pens of their beautiful premium South downs, and there were many enclosures filled with the fine woolled Merinos, and some large, handsome native sheep. There were a few Lei osters, and one in particular which attracted universal attention from the enormous coat of wool he wore. He was two years old and had never been shorn. His owner showed us a lock of wool pulled from his back which measured 13 3/4 inches in length, and could be stretched to 16! about as long as an ordinary roll carded and ready to spin.

But the pigs pleased me even better than the sheep. I never saw a finer family of them than occupied a pen near the long-wooled sheep; the sow, a large, well-shaped animal, and her eight little ones, all fat as butter, and white as snow. There was another where the pigs were monsters for their age, being not five months old, and as large as yearling fatting hogs. I inquired the breed. "Oh," replied the owner, "they told me it was not necessary to say what breed when I entered them; but you see the pigs—they took a notion to grow, and I thought I'd let 'em!" Several other pens contained excellent specimens of both old and young.

The fowls were not numerous, but good in kind. There were some beautiful white Dorkings, Cochins, Chinas, Bramahs, &c., and some coops of ducks and geese.

The farming implements were few in number. Ide's grain drill was on the ground, and its exhibitor, Mr. M. G. Peck, explained to us its merits and manner of operation. There were two of Manny's reaping and mowing machines, a separator, a fanning mill, and only one plow!

Mr. J. B. Galloway had a machine for gathering clover seed, which at once attracted my notice, as I knew that several of our Farmer friends had made inquiry by letter for information about making such an implement. This machine is very simple, easily made, and easily worked, and Mr. Galloway says is quite superior to the plan mentioned in the *Farmer* for August. As the season for gathering clover seed is past I will not attempt a description now; Mr. G. offered to give any information desired by the *Farmer* or its friends in reference to this implement, if requested to do so, and we trust he will before the clover harvest comes round again.

There was an atmospheric churn, a miniature steam-engine, and a beautiful little model in brass for boring post-holes, besides several other smaller pieces of mechanical ingenuity. A Gilmore bee-house was on the ground with its swarms of busy workers within, and a throng of curious admirers without.

The vegetables, especially the potatoes, were remarkable for their size and variety and numbers. They surpassed those shown at the State Fair. There was a great deal of corn, long, beautiful, well-filled, well-ripened; and bags of plump wheat, beans, oats, peas, clover and grass seed, all looking as clean as if each separate seed had been gathered by itself. There was little fruit except apples, but they were very plenty and of excellent quality.

The attendance at the fair was very great; the town was thronged with people and teams, and the ground was one continuous crowd from morning till night. It was gratifying to meet among them so many with whose names I had long been familiar on our subscription books, but whose faces I had never seen, and to their kind attentions I owe much of the pleasure I enjoyed in my first visit to Oakland.

Steam Ploughing.

In England the problem of ploughing by steam is being worked out gradually, step by step. Boydell's traction engine, a locomotive machine, which carries around with it its own railway, has recently been employed in actual work in the field, and the following is the account of its work, and of its cost by the editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*: [our readers will bear in mind that an English pound is about equal to five dollars, the shilling to our quarter, and the penny is two cents. From this it will be easy to reduce the English currency to ours]:

"The trials having been advertised, we attended on Tuesday and Friday, the 16th and 19th inst., and shall present the readers of the *Agricultural Gazette* with a brief account of what came under our observation.

"On Tuesday the engine was trench-plowing a small field on Steam Farm with two of Cotgreaves' trench plows, Mr. Cotgreaves himself superintending them. The work was being done about 12 inches deep, and at the rate of 5 acres per day, or half an acre per hour. The engine to appearance would have hauled nearly another plow, as it was never working up to its full pressure of steam; but the two plows being all that were at command, we had not an opportunity of bringing this to the test of experiment. The quality of the work gave great satisfaction, especially to the market gardeners of the neighborhood, some of whom offered to give 30s. per acre for land so trenched, assuring Mr. Middleton, who lets out engines, that a large area of the market garden grounds of the capital could be had at this rate.

"The daily expense of the engine and hands was estimated at about 30s., so that the cost per acre would be 6s.; consequently the profit would be 24s. per acre at the above estimate, equal to £6 per day £36 per week.

"On Steam Farm there was also a good deal of plowing done by the engine in two large fields with four of Howard's P P plows, the depth of the furrow being 9 inches, and the rate of plowing from 8 to 10 acres per day. The quality of the work was superior, fully equal to what could have been done by four horses in each plow. Both fields were well adapted for traction-engine work, being comparatively level and of great length.

"On Friday the engine was at work in a large field on Butts Farm. It was again hauling four common plows, plowing 9 inches deep, and at the rate of an acre per hour when timed. The field was still better adapted than the former, being nearly as level, of greater length and rather lighter in quality of soil. Both fields on Steam Farm, although of a gravelly character, were yet rocky hard in the bottom, but here the soil was more friable and sandy, consequently the plows were more easily held, enabling the plowmen to make far better work than that done by them with horses in the same field.

"The steady equal draught of the 'steam-horse' deserves special notice, as it differs widely from that of horses. Accustomed to the latter, we think little about the irregularity of their traction force when holding the plow behind them, but we have only to examine their mechanism and the ever-varying position of the fulcrum (footprints on the ground) over which their muscular force acts, and compare them with those (the endless rails) of the traction engine, to perceive that the difference is great and wholly in

favor of the latter. In point of fact Howard's P P plows after being entered behind the steam horse almost went alone, for we saw Mr. Middleton remove his hand from one of them for a considerable distance, and how much further it would have gone cannot be said. "The expense of plowing 9 inches deep with four plows is thus given:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| An engine-man, or stoker, at 4s. per day..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| A team-man and four plowmen at 2s. 6d. do..... | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| 10 cwt. of coals at 1s. do..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Tear and wear, &c., do..... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Total expenses, do..... | £1 | 16 | 6 |

"The sum of 36s. 6d. per ten acres would be something less than 3s. 8d. per acre; but say £2 per day and 4s. per acre.

"The value of the work done was estimated at from 20s. to 24s. per acre; say the lowest of these two figures, which would give £10 per day, so that deducting the £2 (the expense of the engine), we would have £8 as the profit per day over our present system, £48 per week, or the prime cost of the engine in some ten weeks work.

"When the engine was timed it was plowing fully an acre an hour, but at that time it was going rather over its ordinary pace. In point of fact the boiler is only calculated to keep up a maximum pressure of 45 lbs. of steam per square inch, and with the most successful stoking it seldom much exceeded this pressure, while it very frequently fell below it. Midland we found it one time as high as 50 lbs., and another as low as 35 lbs. We may also mention here that we had the diameter of the cylinder measured and found it 6½ inches. Probably at the ordinary pace of the engine it was plowing at the rate of 8 acres per day of 10 hours. We insisted very hard on Tuesday for a 10 hours' trial without intermission, but owing to the urgent demands of visitors, some of them from the continent of Europe, the East and West Indies, and the United States of America, to see it trench-plowing, &c., &c., our request was found impracticable on any of the days advertised for public trial.

"At 8 acres per day the expense per acre would be 5s., and the profit per day £6, per week £36, over the present system; a profit which would soon pay off the prime cost of an engine. In the provinces the expense of such plowing would be on an average only 16s.; at ten acres this would yield £8 or £6 of daily profit; at 8 acres, £6 8s., or £4 8s. of profit, allowing the expense of the engine in each case to remain as before.

"There was no two-horse or 6 inches deep furrow work done, and therefore we cannot say from experience what the expense of such was; but we may safely conclude that at 10 acres per day it would not be more than 2s. 6d. per acre, and at 8 acres per day 3s.

"Such are the leading facts which we gleaned from two days spent with the Messrs. Middleton. That they involve a revolution in agriculture no one will deny who comprehends their importance. To those of our readers who have hitherto been opposed to Boydell's steam horse entering their fields, the above results may appear startling and even incredible, but to such we say go and judge for yourselves, and be guided by facts not opinions. We ourselves hope very soon to witness far more triumphant results in favor of direct traction than the above, for several of our most intelligent and leading agriculturists have traction engines of an improved construction, and with better implements for tillage, nearly ready to enter the field than what were used on the above occasion."

Horticultural Department.

S. B. NOBLE, EDITOR.

Michigan Nurserymen's and Fruit Growers' Association.

The Association met in pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting, at Jackson, on the morning of the 2d of September, at the rooms of the Young Men's Fremont Club, which were kindly tendered to the Association for that purpose. In the absence of the President the chair was filled by J. T. Blois, of Jonesville, the Vice President. The meeting was called to order and S. B. Noble, James De Pay, Townshend E. Gidley, H. T. Buck, P. B. Loomis and S. Gidley having been proposed as members, the same were duly elected.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Boit, Dunning and Steers was appointed to consider and report a tariff of prices for fruit trees to be adopted by Nurserymen throughout the State. The Association then proceeded to the discussion of the different varieties of fruits. Mr. Foote presented some fine specimens of the Lawton Blackberry and some plums for a name, which proved to be Bleeker's Gage. The Hon. T. E. Gidley presented seventy varieties of apples. At the request of the Association Mr. Gidley proceeded to give a short history of some of the varieties shown by him, their qualities and comparative merits.

The Lowell Apple, he said, was a fine fruit but not as good with him as the Porter. He thought the Porter was one of the finest October apples, productive and valuable. The Niack Pippin bore a great resemblance to the Sweet Bough, except in flavor, the trees and fruit much resemble each other. The Gravenstein with him had also proved a very fine apple, and about equal to the Porter. The Northern Spy kept last year with him until June. The early Strawberry had also proved very fine. It is of a sprightly flavor and a beautiful dessert fruit. The Fall Pearmain, in its season, had also proved fine. The American Summer Pearmain had succeeded well in our soils and climate, and should be in every garden. There was this peculiarity in the fruit, that its time of ripening was much prolonged and that there would be on a tree at the same time ripe and very green fruit. The Esopus Spitzenburg he considered the best winter apple. It had proved with him a good bearer and an excellent keeper, and equally adapted to cooking or the table. Ramsdall's Red Sweeting, a great and constant keeper. The Duchess of Oldenburg was a Russian variety, and one of our most beautiful apples, a young and early bearer and the trees very hardy.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Willson, Mr. Gidley said he had lost many trees from the severity

of the past winter. The Baldwin had suffered some and the Esopus Spitzenburg had been uninjured.

The Association then proceeded to the discussion of the effects of the extreme cold of the past winter upon the different varieties. The most of the afternoon of the first day was occupied by this question. It was found that the same varieties had suffered differently in various parts of the State. No variety could be found which had been universally injured. The same varieties which in one orchard would be killed to the ground, in another, at the distance of a mile, would be unharmed. The Association could not reject any of the varieties upon the evidence presented. It is believed that most of the varieties of apples now cultivated in the State will prove hardy enough for our climate. The past winter was one of unusual severity everywhere, and the effects, though disastrous in some localities, furnished no cause of discouragement to fruit-growers. Such a winter might not come again in many years, and the Association did not feel able to reject any variety as not sufficiently hardy from the conflicting testimony offered.

Mr. Knapp presented three varieties of apples. The first was purchased by him as the Flower of Genesee; the second for Benoni, and the third unknown.

Mr. Gidley inquired of Mr. Boit if he had discovered any difference in trees which branched out near the ground, in regard to the injuries received from the cold. Mr. Boit said he had noticed that scions cut near the ground were worse affected than those cut from the top of the tree.

Mr. Foote inquired if trees highly manured and cultivated would not suffer more from the extreme cold. Mr. Knapp thought they would.

Mr. Gidley—There can be no doubt that trees very highly cultivated and forced through the summer are less able to bear the extreme cold weather. The wood does not become sufficiently matured.

Mr. Boit said he should not like to have the Association carry the idea that we must not highly manure and cultivate fruit-trees. He had some trees which had made a very great growth the past season. He heeled them in the fall with some sent by Ellwanger & Barry. The latter were entirely killed and his were all saved.

Mr. Noble said he had observed in peach-trees that those raised in a warm, rich soil, were apt to be destroyed by the winters, while those on a much poorer soil would endure the climate. He thought that apple-trees which were trimmed high suffered most. For many reasons he preferred low branching trees. As to trimming, he generally trimmed in May or June rather than in cold weather.

Mr. Boit said he had injured his trees by trimming them in May. The sap would run down the bark and make it look black.

Mr. Johnston said he preferred to trim in February. He had a word to say about highly manuring trees. He drew about seventy-five loads of manure upon the ground where his nursery stood several years ago. That same season he got a growth of four or five feet. The winter following was not very severe, yet the trees were killed half way to the ground.

Mr. Boit thought that if thrifty young trees were taken up in the fall and heeled down, no such difficulty would occur.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association discussed the best method of saving the plum from the attacks of the curculio.

Mr. Noble said he had a way of saving the plum by burning brimstone or sulphur among the branches. In every instance which had come under his notice where this experiment had been tried, it had been successful. His plan was to nail a pan or vessel upon the end of a pole, put some burning coals in it, sprinkle upon it some sulphur and hold it under the branches of the trees. The fumes of the sulphur seems to attach to the leaves and fruit, and the curculio will leave the tree entirely. The smoking process must be commenced as soon as the flowers begin to drop off and the fruit to set, and must be repeated a number of times for two or three weeks. He thought tobacco would answer the same purpose.

The subject of the cultivation of the Strawberry was next taken up. Mr. Boit said he had twenty varieties in bearing. His soil was a sandy loam, not much clay. He would name what he thought were the five varieties for cultivation. As a fertilizer, he did not like the large Early Scarlet. It was too soft for a market variety. He much preferred Burr's New Seedling, it was an upright grower, bore on a high stalk and was thrifty and productive. Hovey's Seedling, Burr's New Pine, Pyramidal Chilian and a seedling from Dowagiac, with Burr's New Seedling for a fertilizer he thought were the best five varieties for cultivation. For a manure he applied marsh muck and ashes. He mixed the muck with the ashes in the proportion of six bushels of unleached ashes to one load of muck. If the ashes were leached, he used equal parts of both. For field culture he set the rows five feet apart and let the vines spread so as to make a row fifteen or twenty inches wide. This leaves room to use a cultivator between the rows, and required but little attention to loosen the ground. At the end of three years he went through between the rows and loosened the ground well, and let the vines fill up the whole space during the summer. Then, where the old rows were, he turned a double furrow with a plow. This gives a new alley and new rows. This process may be continued for twenty years, and it is easier to cultivate an acre in this way than a spot two rods square in

the garden by the ordinary process. He preferred to set vines in August or September, or March or April usually in the fall after rains.

Mr. Blois said he cultivated seventeen varieties and used Burr's New Seedling for a fertilizer. He would name four other varieties in his opinion the best for general cultivation: Burr's New Pine, Hovey's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior and Crimson Cone.

Mr. Speers said he raised twenty-two kinds. He planted the Cincinnati Hudson entirely for family use. He would name the following as the best varieties: Cincinnati Hudson, Burr's New Pine, Hovey's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior and Early Scarlet. In regard to the British Queen, he said, Dr. Underwood, of Adrian, had cultivated it but it was too tender.

Grapes were next considered. Mr. Noble said the Concord was cultivated in Ann Arbor. It is two weeks earlier than the Isabella, very hardy and a great bearer. He had raised excellent fruit from a grape vine running on a tree without pruning. The Germans in Ann Arbor raise fruit by training the vine to a bean pole.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The Committee on Tariff of Prices reported that they could not agree, and the question was put over till the next regular meeting.

Mr. Blois said, while at Rochester, he examined the various new varieties of Currants, and he had made up his mind, from experience and observation, that the large Red Dutch was the best for general cultivation. He had a Seedling Gooseberry which he thought much better than Houghton's Seedling, and which he intended to introduce to the public before long.

Mr. Blois inquired if there were any remedy for the falling out of Peach buds in the Spring, after the trees had been budded.

Mr. Boit said Barry had given the remedy. We must bud earlier in the season, and not use so large buds.

Mr. Speers said from bearing trees he always used a triple bud.

The cultivation of the Raspberry was next discussed.

Mr. Boit said the Ohio Ever-bearing had proved with him much the best. The large-fruited monthly is unworthy of cultivation.

The next subject discussed before the Association was the frauds which had been practiced upon Western Nurserymen and amateurs by Eastern vendors of trees.

There was considerable discussion upon this question, which ended in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the many frauds which have been practiced, not only upon amateur fruit-growers, but Nurserymen generally, by ignorant vendors of trees; the difficulty in procuring trees from abroad, per-

fectly adapted to our soil and climate, the risk attending transportation, and delay in transplanting, and the great losses which have almost always attended the procuring of trees from abroad, nourished by different soil, and growing in a different climate, and above all, the manifest superiority of our own trees and Nursery stock over that of almost any other State, induces us to advise all Nurserymen in this State to purchase stock of each other as far as may be, in preference to going abroad; believing, that in no section of the country have more pains been taken than in Michigan to perpetuate the varieties true to their kind, and to grow thrifty and healthy trees for transplanting; and we would respectfully suggest to those who wish to procure trees for the garden or orchard to examine the thrifty and beautiful trees upon our own soil before giving orders for foreign trees.

On motion, the Association then adjourned to meet again at Jackson on the second Tuesday of January next, that being the time of the next regular meeting of the Association.

W. K. GIBSON, *Secretary.*

Potatoes.

If it is desired to have potatoes in the spring as fresh and mealy as in October, they must be preserved by making a layer of potatoes, then of dirt, filling all the crevices, and so alternately until you have secured them all. If you will try this for once you will ever after adopt it as the best method of keeping potatoes fresh and good. The idea of tumbling potatoes into a cellar, where the mercury ranges from 45 to 60 deg., and expect to have them fresh and good is not a correct one. Potatoes grow in the dirt and are best preserved in it. But carrots, parsnips, turnips, rutabagas are also much better kept by packing them in dirt. The dirt for potatoes and other roots and tubers should be about as moist as it should be to grow them to advantage, and if sandy in its composition, so much the better.

CABBAGE.—Cabbage is best kept by digging a trench in the cellar, and setting them out as if to grow, in this way small heads will sometimes increase in size, and all will be kept without wilting.

CELERY should be carefully taken from the trenches and packed in boxes with dirt or set out upon the cellar bottom; let the earth be moist and not too wet or dry. If left out in the trenches during the winter and covered, it often is destroyed by the frost and unfit for use.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS that have been late set should be protected from severe frosts by a slight covering of straw, or litter, or what is better a coating of leaves, putting on sticks or pieces of boards to prevent them from being blown off.

CURRENT BUSHES and gooseberries may have a barrow full of chip manure put around each one, and in the spring it can be spread over the ground as a mulching and to keep down weeds and grass.

Death of Hon. Wm. Burnett, Esq.

Died, at his residence, in Scio, Washtenaw county, on Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1856, William Burnett, Esq., of typhoid fever. Mr. B. emigrated from Ontario county, New York, at an early day, was amongst the first settlers of Washtenaw county. He was endowed with a well balanced mind, noted for his probity and integrity of character. He was honored with a seat in the Legislature 1848, and once elected as Treasurer of the County. As an agriculturist he was among the most influential, and always took an active part in the State and County Agricultural Societies. He served several years as Treasurer of the Washtenaw County Society, and held the office at the time of his decease. Mr. B. was a warm friend of the *Michigan Farmer*, and at an early day did much to sustain it. All classes of citizens lament his death and mourn his loss. He leaves a family and a large circle of relatives and friends. N.

RHUBARB ROOTS, may be benefitted and made to produce earlier in the spring, by covering them with long manure in the fall, letting it remain on them till the plants begin to grow in the spring, when it should be removed, part at a time, from the budding tops, but left around the roots as a fertilizer. N.

We commend to our nurserymen and orchardists, the very excellent observations of T. T. Lyon, of Plymouth, on the effect of the past winter on fruit trees. His remarks upon root grafting, as bearing upon a point much discussed, are particularly worthy of notice. Mr. Lyon is a very careful cultivator of choice trees, and one of the most observant and most experienced there is in this State, and his articles we consider of much value here, where so little is as yet known of the effects of climate upon choice varieties of fruit trees.

THE YPSILANTI FAIR.—There was a spirited attendance at the fair held at Ypsilanti, on the same days as that on which the county fair at Ann Arbor was held. Those who were present inform us that the receipts were ample, and that the exhibition of the products and manufactures of the surrounding country was highly creditable. We hope, however, that the whole strength of the county will for the future be combined; all division is discouraging. When at Dexter, we asked some proprietors of fine stock why they were not at the county fair, and were informed that they did not turn out because there was a division and disagreement among the managers, and until that was settled, they would have nothing to do with either of the fairs. The farmers of Washtenaw, whether at Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Dexter, Manchester or Saline, should bear in mind that in union there is strength.

Effects of the Past Winter on Fruit Trees.

The season is now so far advanced that we can speak with certainty of the amount of injury to fruit trees, occasioned by the past severe winter.

CHERRIES.—The Heart and Bigarreau cherries are either entirely dead, or so seriously affected as to insure speedy decay; as any injury to the body or larger limbs is usually followed by the issuing of gum; and that, in its turn, by decay and death. Almost the only exceptions are the very young trees, which have generally escaped, as well as the Dukes or Morellos.

The few specimens of early Purple Guigne and Bauman's May, ripened from the 13th to the 15th of June—nearly two weeks later than usual.

The past two years' experience would seem to indicate that the sweet cherries are less hardy on light than on heavy soils; and that the most rapid growers are the first to suffer.

As we can hardly anticipate that such severe winters will occur often, it may be worth while to try them farther with dry, heavy soil, full exposure, low heads, and a moderate, healthy growth. It is also probable that they would succeed well as dwarfs upon Mahaleb stocks.

PLUMS have suffered even more severely than cherries. The premature falling of the leaf, aggravated apparently by the unusual wetness of the season, left the trees, last autumn, so much weakened as to be unable to withstand the severe and long continued frost of the past winter; and the consequence is that a large share of them are dead to the root, and many of them root and branch.

Some trees, standing in strong and well manured soil, escaped the leaf blight, and also the winter cherry plum, which seldom bears fruit, and always retains its leaves, comes out perfectly unscathed. The yellow egg, which retains its leaves, also survives. One tree of green gage, well manured, retained its leaves, and passed the winter safely; while others in the same row, unmanured, dropped their leaves and are dead.

PEACHES, in consequence of the wet weather of last season, and the severe shortening in of the previous winter, continued their growth till late in the fall; and, in consequence, encountered the past unheard of winter with the young wood but very imperfectly ripened. The result is, that a large proportion, (perhaps one half or more,) of the trees are dead; while many of the remainder are hardly worth saving.

The idea is entertained by many, that budded trees are less hardy than seedlings, but observation in this vicinity, where in many cases they may be found interspersed in the same orchard, fails to detect any such difference.

PEARS.—On the opening of spring the bark and young wood of pear trees was found discolored to such an extent as to induce grave fears that they would not be able to recover—fears which, in too many cases, have been realized.

The wet weather of the preceding summer, and the consequent rampant growth of the trees, doubtless contributed (as in the case of peaches,) to the fatality of the winter; accordingly, we observe that, generally, the most rapid growers have suffered most severely.

In an orchard of about two hundred standards, one-tenth are dead to the root, and some of them root and branch. The common varieties that have suffered most, are Bartlett and Madeline.

APPLES were considered so perfectly hardy here, that the fact of their having suffered in common with others has taken us altogether by surprise.


It has been long urged by fruit growers upon the rich and bleak prairies of Illinois, that root-grafted trees are less hardy than seedlings; but never, till the present season, have we, in this region, witnessed ocular proof to that effect. From the result of the present year's experience, it is also clear that some varieties are less hardy than others, for while root-grafted trees of some varieties have suffered severely, top-grafted trees of those varieties have escaped entirely. This difference is, however, more observable with the younger class of trees.

On young trees the injury is produced at, or immediately above the surface of the ground; where a spot of dead bark appears extending partially, and sometimes wholly, around the tree; while on older trees the result is oftener manifested in a general debility, or in the death of a part or the whole of the top, which on close examination will usually be found to have originated at or near the base of the trunk.

A strange circumstance in connection with this matter is, that the two varieties that appear to have suffered most severely from this catastrophe, are both natives of hyperborean New England; where such winters are supposed to be no uncommon circumstance. Those varieties are Roxbury Russet, and Baldwin. Esopus Spitzenburg and early Strawberry have also suffered severely, while most others have escaped entirely.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, Oct. 1853.

 We call the attention of students and those desirous of a thorough commercial course of education, to advertisement of Mr. Cochran. His institution enjoys a most excellent reputation for turning out young men with a good knowledge of accounts, and a general comprehension of business. No farmer's son, intending to pursue the business of farming, and understand what he is about from year to year, should be permitted to grow up ignorant of book-keeping. It introduces order and business habits, where all is confusion and disorder.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."—Proverbs.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

The State and County Fairs.

Our country exchanges have for the past few weeks been teeming with premium lists and descriptions of agricultural fairs; and it is a source of gratification to perceive the increasing zeal manifested by the several Societies in extending the interests and influence of their organizations. Nearly, if not all the reports show a large increase of entries over any of preceding years. By examining the awards of premiums we find that while the farmers have been adding to the numbers and value of their stock, and to the quantity and variety of their grains, fruits, and vegetables, their wives and daughters are not behind hand with improvements in the departments more particularly under their charge. The variety of articles contributed to the exhibitions by them is much greater than formerly, and, as far as we can judge from what we have seen, and from the reports of committees, they have improved in quality in proportion.

We have had an opportunity of being present at only two of these exhibitions this season—the State Fair at Detroit, and the Oakland county fair at Pontiac—and therefore can only speak of these two from personal observation.

It seemed to us that both exhibitors and spectators at the State exhibition felt too much out of place in their new location to do justice to themselves, their contributions, or the occasion. The ground was farther from the city and much more extensive than formerly; the tents and the halls were a long way from the entrance, in a bleak, unsheltered position; the weather, a part of the time, was cold, cloudy, drizzling rain and threatening snow, and all the time made unpleasant by the high winds which whistled through the buildings, chilled the shivering spectators, and swept over the broad, treeless space in true November style.

But, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the fair was, in many respects, one of much interest, and was attended by crowds of people each day. The lack of moss to cover the bare boards of the floral pyramid, and the want of skill and care in arranging the flowers, baskets and other designs, gave Floral Hall rather a barren appearance; yet the show of plants and flowers was very good. The dahlias, especially, were very fine, and these, with the roses, verbenas, moss vases, green-house plants, and other ornaments, if tastefully arranged, would have made a splendid show.

The hall of domestic manufactures was not as

well filled as it should have been at the State Fair; still there was a good variety of home-made articles, a number of comfortable looking woolen blankets, some coverlets, quilts, carpets, woolen yarn, stockings, and mittens; but among the quilts, the preponderance of gaudy red and yellow patch-work was altogether too great. There were two in particular which must have cost the makers of them months of labor and mental anxiety to torture into such unnatural combinations of shapes and colors. We stood beside these a few moments to hear the remarks of passers-by. "Is them made to sleep under?" said one; "why, I shouldn't dare to shut my eyes if one was spread over me!" "I should want my life insured before I got under *that*," said another. "Yes, or get insured against the nightmare," added a third. "You'd have to give me a dose of morphine or chloroform before you would get *me* under them!" said a fourth. And yet, these things were put up there as specimens of womanly industry and ingenuity, to be admired, and to compete for premiums. How much more useful and deserving of reward would the results have been had the same amount of industry and time been devoted to the dairy, or to making good bread, or wearing apparel, or even to working skirts, collars and undersleeves, for these last, though not exactly works of necessity in every household, may yet be made a means of economy, as needle-work is so much worn, and the leisure employed in making it at home saves the money which otherwise would be spent in buying it at a dearer rate at the stores. There were some very fine specimens of needle-work on exhibition, also wax and artificial flowers and fruits, and a good deal of worsted work which would do very well to go with the red and green patch-work quilts. The drawings, paintings and other fancy articles contributed by ladies were quite creditable. The samples of butter and bread were not as numerous as they should have been, but very good in quality.

There is certainly much room for improvement in every branch of the household department of our State Agricultural Society; and we trust that the causes which operated to make the fair of this season less useful and interesting in a practical point of view, than those of former years, will not exist at future exhibitions; and that wherever they may be held, the products of home industry and works of usefulness and merit may take precedence of the sports of horse jockeys and their companions on the race course.

THE OAKLAND COUNTY FAIR.

We were present but one day—the second—at Pontiac Fair. The weather was mild and pleasant, and being favored with the kind attentions of many of our *Farmer* friends, as also with those of the gentlemanly Secretary of the Society, and his lady, we had ample opportunity of seeing all that was to be

seen on that day. Of the stock, implements, &c., we will speak in another place as intelligibly as we know how to do on such subjects; a description of the contents of Floral Hall and the Hall of Domestic Manufactures belongs more particularly to this department.

Floral Hall was too much crowded, both by articles on exhibition and by people to make an advantageous display. It is a good sized building, but will have to be enlarged if Oakland would give her fair daughters room according to the merits and beauty of their handiwork. Through the kindness of Mr. Perkins, the superintendent of the needlework and fine arts department, we were admitted within the railing to have a better view of the articles under his charge. There was a very creditable show of drawings, paintings, embroidery, &c.; and the specimens of fine needlework were numerous and superior. Some of the collars, undersleeves, skirts and scarfs were beautiful indeed, as also were some of the embroidered capes and dresses for children, and the table spreads, among which Mr. Perkins pointed out his favorite, a very pretty one with a pink silk fringe, worked, he said, by an old lady. He also showed us two very ingenious specimens of shell work made by his wife. One was the framework of a picture of one of the Presidential candidates, the other, a small fancy basket. They were made of shells about the color of ripe apple seeds, and very little larger. The shells are almost transparent, as frail and delicate as the most attenuated wax work; they are found in great quantities, Mrs. P. told us, on the ground in the woods where water had been standing for a time and then dried away. The frame and basket attracted much notice and admiration.

Among the more substantial household articles was a large pile of rolls of rag carpet, tastefully striped, and firmly and evenly woven, while around the walls hung samples of premium knitting in the shape of stockings (linen, cotton, and woolen) and mittens, and bunches of soft, evenly-spun yarn; and covering the lines stretched around and across the hall were a large number of home-made blankets and coverlets. There were some handsome white bed spreads also, and too many fancy quilts of similar colors and patterns to those displayed at the State Fair.

In the dairy department, the samples of butter exceeded in number and quality anything that we recollect of having seen at any other fair. Such delicious looking rolls and balls of yellow butter, sweet and fresh from the housewife's hands, do not often gladden the eyes of city dwellers. Cheeses were not so plenty; but of bread, in white, light, nicely-baked loaves, there was a larger display than we have ever seen at the State Fair. It was well that our friend, Mr. Cone, the Superintendent, kept a watchful eye over this bread and butter department, though

he could hardly realize what a temptation that broad and well-filled shelf presented to palates long used to the spongy productions of city bakeries.

We think the men of Oakland, after going the rounds of these two Halls, had ample reason to be proud of their wives and daughters; as their countenances, while pointing out the proofs of their taste and skill and industry, plainly showed they were.

On the whole, taken simply as a county fair in comparison with that of the State, we think it was fully equal, in all but the show of flowers, (the season being too late for them,) and in many respects, especially in the products of the household, we believe it was superior.

We are under obligations to the kind lady of Mr. Cone, who piloted us through the crowds of strangers, made way for us at tables or stands wherever anything was to be seen, and went through the dusty rounds of sheep and cattle stalls to show us the noblest products of that noble county.

Of other fairs we can only judge from report, but if all Societies, in proportion to their age and advantages, have done as well as Oakland in the show of home manufactures, and if around other halls of exhibition have been gathered as fair an array of the strength and pride of the farmer's life, his sturdy sons and blooming daughters, we need have no fear of a flagging interest or want of zeal in the cause of agriculture, either among the old, the young, or the middle age of our State.

The problem of G. C. was set up last month, but crowded out.

The enigmatical charade of "Dolph" is a puzzler. His rhymes and measure are not the smoothest, but as he says this is his first effort, we must overlook little faults of composition. We assure the boys and girls they will find a riddle in it if they only have patience to study it out, though we must confess that it is rather blind to begin with.

Sarah E. Ward, only twelve years old, has sent a very good enigma, but she will see there was one on the same subject in October.

Two or three boys have sent good enigmas, but those on political subjects we must decline.

Enigmatical Charade.

If from an *untruth* the last two letters you take,
To the remainder prefix the last letter of every line,
You'll surely my first twice make.
In all hours my second is seen, except three, and never
at nine.

My fifth's in the ocean, but not in the sea.
My third is what the loafer seldom has in his pocket,
Is found in all rivers, yet not in the Santee,
Sever my seventh from two loving hearts,
And a deep wound to them is inflicted,
To which naught but my fourth entire relief imparts,
Though in no part of the world my sixth is discovered,
Yet 'tis seen in all lands, among all nations, even the
Hindoo.

Now, kind reader, add another, and my whole you've
completed.

Which is what all puzzlers are commanded to do.

D. O. L. P. H.

Nelson, Mich.

Zoological Enigma—Acrostical.

I am composed of 23 letters.

My 1, 6, 3, 19, 9, 21, is a bird which resembles the goose.

My 2, 1, 5, 4, 21, is a kind of water fowl.

My 8, 15, 11, 14, 17, 6, 7, is a large fish.

My 4, 15, 8, 7, 15, is a bird of the genus *Falco*.

My 5, 10, 7, 7, 13, 11, is a bird of Germany.

My 6, 3, 23, 13, 9, is a herbivorous animal found in India.

My 7, 18, 19, 3, 2, 21, is a bird with a musical voice.

My 8, 11, 6, 7, 7, 15, 21, 19, 5, 9, 16, is an order of birds.

My 9, 14, 4, is a female animal.

My 10, 11, 13, 22, 7, 2, is a common and beautiful bird.

My 11, 15, 13, 7, is the name of a water fowl.

My 12, 4, 19, 13, 21, is an animal of the genus *Viverra*.

Genetta.

My 13, 15, 20, 7, 9, 21, is the young of a bird of prey.

My 14, 11, 4, 3, is a common little bird.

My 15, 19, 21, 13, 15, 21, 13, 11, is an animal of South America.

My 16, 17, 9, 15, 5, 14, 15, 21, 2, 11, is a bird found in the Isle of Man.

My 17, 2, 5, 11, 18, 23, 12, is a fish much esteemed for the table.

My 18, 23, 13, 11, 21, 9, 14, is an order of birds.

My 19, 18, 1, 17, 21, 18, 23, 20, 15, 7, 2, is a singing bird of England.

My 20, 10, 22, 16, 4, is a domestic water fowl.

My 21, 22, 11, 21, 10, 18, 16, 18, is an amphibious reptile.

My 22, 14, 7, is a nocturnal bird of prey.

My 23, 10, 16, 2, is a part of an animal.

My whole is the name and title of a distinguished man.

Augusta.

G. C.

Problem.

Required the ages of A. and B., if $3\frac{1}{2}$ times A's age, plus 5 years is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times B's; and ten years ago $5\frac{1}{2}$ times A's age plus 9 years equalled $2\frac{1}{2}$ times B's.

How long is it since $7-2-7$ times A's age plus $5\frac{1}{2}$ years equalled $5\frac{1}{2}$ times B's?

G. C.

Augusta.

Answer to Floral Anagrams.—1, White Phlox; 2, Trumpet Flower; 3, Queen of the Prairie; 4, Oleander; 5, Violet. Answered by G. C., *Augusta*.

Answer to Enigma No. 11.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY. Answered by E. C. Ferguson, Olive; G. C., *Augusta*.

The poem sent us by MARIE has been unfortunately mislaid, and, we fear, lost, which accounts for its not appearing this month.

RECIPE TO MAKE A HAM BETTER THAN A WESTPHALIA.—(Delicious!)—As soon as the hog is cold enough to cut up, take the two hams, and cut out the sound bone, so as to have the ham not too thick, rub them well with common salt, and leave them in a large pan for three days. When the salt has drawn out all the blood, throw the brine away, and proceed as follows: Have two hams, of about eighteen pounds each, take one pound of moist sugar, one pound of common salt, two unces of salt-petre, then put them into a vessel large enough to contain them in the liquor, remembering always to keep the salt over them; after they have been in this state three days throw over them a bottle of the best vinegar. One month is requisite for the cure of them; during that period, they must be turned often in the brine; when you take them out, drain them well, powder them with some coarse flour, and hang them in a dry place. The same brine can serve again, observing that you must not put so much salt on the next hams that you pickle. This method has been tried and pronounced far better than the Westphalia.—*Ex.*

Will *Ex* please tell us of what the "liquor" above spoken of consists?

MICHIGAN FARMER.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

DETROIT, NOVEMBER, 1856.

THE PREMIUM LIST.—In the first pages of the present number, there is published a corrected and revised list of the premiums awarded at the State Fair. The lists published by the several daily papers were very incorrect, owing to the great hurry in which they were copied, the indistinctness of the writing in which the several reports were made out, and the want of time on the part of the Secretary to revise the list previous to publication. The lists being put into the hands of the printer at night and appearing the next day, gives no time or opportunity for revision of the proofs. The list now published in the *Farmer* we believe is correct as to names and awards.

The Farmer for 1857.

We wish our agents and subscribers to bear in mind that the fifteenth volume of the *Michigan Farmer*, will commence with the first of the new year, and that we are making preparations to render it still more acceptable to the farmers of Michigan, and absolutely necessary to every man or woman who would keep themselves posted as to the improvements in cultivation, draining, cat le, horses, sheep and hogs, which is constantly going on around them, and in their own State. In this number we give an engraving of a south down buck which took the first prize at the Paris exhibition in 1856. This is the first of a series of specimens of European animals which we have in preparation for the forth coming volume, and which will make the *Farmer* superior to any other like periodical in the United States. We ask our friends to aid us in carrying out our design by increasing our circulation, among their neighbors who do not now take it.

The *Farmer* is now become indispensable to the stock breeder. The pedigrees of Michigan stock are becoming of the highest importance and in its pages for the past two years we have a record which may be referred to at any time, and which is of great value to breeders. We therefore ask their co-operation in giving the *Farmer* an extensive circulation. We propose also, now that a large interest is devoted to the breeding of horses for the eastern markets, to keep a register of the best horses which are brought into this State, or are raised by the breeders. None who are interested in this important business, will doubt its propriety and necessity, and we therefore ask the co-operation of those who have stock of that kind. Shall we not have it?

We have other improvements under consideration, in the various departments to which we will call attention in future numbers, meanwhile we ask our

friends to give us such aid as will raise our subscription list to a higher number than we have yet attained. Farmers we ask you to sustain your own paper. It is of Michigan!

To AGENTS.—Our agents will bear in mind that a new volume commences very soon, and that all accounts, notes, and subscriptions in their hands not yet settled or accounted for, during the year, ought to be settled as soon as possible, so that we may begin the new year with square accounts. We shall again forward to them circulars containing the back dues, and the subscriptions unpaid in their several localities, and ask their aid in getting them settled at an early date. We hope also that they will not be backward in calling the attention of all interested in agriculture to the necessity of subscribing for the *Farmer*, if they would keep themselves informed of what progress is now being made in the Peninsular State.

The Livingston County Fair.

A visit to Howell during the county fair, gave us an opportunity of not only getting acquainted with a large number of the *Farmer's* old friends, but also of examining what progress the farmers of Livingston are making in agricultural affairs.

The county fair was held during the pleasant weather of the second week in October, in a fine large lot close to the village. The grounds were very convenient, and if anything was lacking, it was room for the people who were present. The display of horses, cattle, sheep and swine was highly creditable, and bore witness that the farmers in Livingston county are commencing to consult their own interests by making improvements. The show of horses was very good, and several of the young stallions were really excellent animals, and calculated to do good service. The cattle stock is defective, though attempts are being made to improve. There were some short-horns shown, though none of what would be considered of first quality. We noticed some good Devon stock which looked well. A very handsome bull of a cross between a Devon and Short-horn was exhibited, with four or five of his calves from native cows. These evinced by their thrifty appearance, good size, and rapid growth, the effect of crossing with improved stock. Such a bull as "Jackson" is valuable to raise good thrifty stock for the butcher, and aids in spreading a better blood among the stock of the section where he is kept. Being a cross, of course, no one expects to raise full blood stock from him. But these crosses have their uses. There were no first-rate heavy milk cows shown, though we looked for them, and expected to find some good natives. The sheep were well represented. We saw some very fine French Merinos, one or two in particular were remarkably handsome, well

formed, heavy fleeced animals, having the blood of Col. Brewer's stock in them. There were also some good Spanish Merinos, and crosses between these two varieties. The swine were good, but wanted some crossing to give them early maturity and fineness of bone.

The department of fruit and vegetables was very well represented. Mr. Kenyon and another excellent orchardist had varieties on hand which testified that good fruit could be raised if the farmers themselves choose to pay attention to the business. The domestic manufactures were well attended to, the specimens of carpeting, of knitting, and of the productions of the dairy gave a very favorable impression of the industry of the ladies, some of whom we found managing their own farms and taking as warm and active an interest in examining all the stock and other articles for the purpose of improvement at home as we could desire. This spirit of emulation and activity among the ladies relative to the whole business of the farm gave us sincere pleasure.

There was no floral hall, for the dry weather had been severe upon the gardens around Howell, but there was a very neat hall well filled with a good display of embroidery and needlework, drawings, engravings, and specimens of ornamental work, showing that the ladies had taste as well as industry.

The fair occupied two days and was well attended. The farmers are taking an interest in the Society, and this year increased the annual subscription of the members one-half. They are beginning to see the utility of such an association. The address was delivered by the editor of the *Farmer* on the second day, and we can say we have seldom had a more attentive audience. Our visit was rendered very pleasant by the attentions we received from E. F. Burt, Esq., the Secretary, and also from the President, Mr. Cross and the President elect, N. G. Isbell, Esq., and also from all the officers and members. We cannot close this notice without also thanking young Mr. Huntley, of the hotel, for the very kind manner in which he performed the hospitable landlord to us, in spite of the bustle and hurry of a crowded house.

On our return we came by way of Pinckney to Dexter with a smart team of Mr. Bentley's, who keeps a livery stable in Howell. The drive is through a very beautiful section of the State, and around Pinckney we passed a large number of noble farms and most comfortable looking farm-houses, with orchards and outbuildings, that testified in a most unquestionable manner to the industry and skill of their owners. There are some friends in that section whom we are under a promise to visit. We hope to re-earn our pledge soon, and the glimpses of the neighborhood which we obtained while passing rapidly along the road make us very willing to agree that it shall be at an early day.

THE WASHTENAW FAIRS.—In another department there will be found a description of the Washtenaw county fair. The exhibition itself was very creditable, but in our opinion not fully up to that point the most productive county in the State should reach. The grounds were large and convenient, and the visitors numerous. The display of cattle was fair. The show of horses, we think, was better than the cattle, so far as quality might be made the test. The exhibition of sheep would not have given, to a stranger, a just idea of the position which the farmers of Washtenaw occupy as a wool-producing county. There were some capital milk cows exhibited, but not by any means as many good animals in this class as we desire to see brought forward. Of the blood cattle shown, we shall have some remarks to make in connection with the subject of breeding, in future numbers, for we are not by any means satisfied with them as a class. In swine there was as good a representation as there is usually. The Floral Hall and the manufactures, both home made and other kinds, as well as the fruit, were, as they always are at this fair, highly creditable. The Floral Hall had one defect, and that is a general one. The passages through the buildings erected for this purpose are never made wide enough. The crowding to get a sight at the fine needle-work and other tasteful things displayed, and which all ladies are desirous to see and criticize, is sometimes almost suffocating. There should be wide passages. We sincerely hope to see a better fair next year.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE MICH. STATE SOCIETY FOR 1855.—The annual volume of the Transactions of the Michigan State Society, has just been issued, and laid on our table by J. C. Holmes, Secretary. The transactions makes a very imposing book. The papers which it contains, besides the official proceedings of the society, will be found useful as containing much information of importance to agriculturists, and also a great deal of statistical information concerning the state. There are essays on thorough draining, on manures, and on the cultivation of wheat by Mr. Edward Mason, and papers on the potato by E. C. Roberts and Edward Mason. Another portion of the geological Reports is furnished by the Secretary and a selection of papers relating to the statistics of the State in 1850, by the late Rev'd Cha's Fox, and of the city of Detroit by Robert E. Roberts, Esq. The botany of the state is reported upon by Dr. J. Wright; and L. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor, furnishes a paper on its meteorology. Reports from county societies of those published as follows: Allegan, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Eaton, Genesee, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kent, Livingston, Macomb, Montcalm, Monroe, Oakland, Ottawa, Shiawassee, St. Joseph, Saginaw and Van Buren.

THE FAIR AT JACKSON.—The accounts given us of this fair represent it as remarkably well attended. The arrangements of the Jackson County Society are the best in the State. Their grounds, which are now become permanently established within a short distance of the village of Jackson, on the banks of the Grand River, have been laid out in a superior style during the past year, under the superintendence of S. O. Knapp, Esq. A long building has been erected for the display of manufactures, fruits, flowers and implements, which affords ample room for tasteful exhibition. And better than all, nearly every farmer in the county takes a warm interest in sustaining and supporting the Society. We were desirous of paying the fair a visit this year, but engagements at the Washtenaw and Livingston fairs, which were held on the same days, prevented us.

D. D. Bird, of Stockbridge, Ingham county, writes: "I feel deeply interested in the *Farmer*, and am much pleased and instructed by the articles which have lately appeared in it upon draining. I have a good deal of low land to drain, and have just commenced improving it. Every thing relative to draining and the improvement of marshes is eagerly read by myself and the friends of the *Farmer* in this vicinity. At present I would like to inquire whether tile would answer for cross draining a piece of marsh, where it is entirely muck, and there is only a slight fall, and the best kind of tile for the purpose, and how they should be laid down." We refer Mr. Bird to the articles in this number, describing the cutting of drains on Judge Dexter's farm; and also Mr. Heydenburgh's method of draining. To render Mr. Heydenburgh's plan more perfect, he should take the sod which is cut from the surface and place it over his rail or plank with the grass side turned down. The sod helps to form an arch for the water channel, and prevents the particles of earth from falling into the drain before the water has had time to clear the track.

In a marsh like that of Mr. Bird's, one of the chief difficulties in using tiles arises from the soft nature of the bottom. Sometimes it is the case that a spring is close to the line of the drain, and causes the muck to be too soft, and the tile is liable to sink, or get displaced when any sudden fall of rain renders the ground very wet. In such cases the horse-shoe tile, manufactured by Daine's machine, laid upon narrow hemlock boards, make a good permanent drain, and one not liable to be displaced. Here, also, the tile might have a layer of straw put over it, and then the sod turned upon that. In regard to the fall, if there is only an inch in one hundred rods, Mr. Bird will soon perceive, after one or two trials, that the water will find it out, and make a clean sweep once it finds there is a clear channel.

We shall have much to say on the subject of the improvement of marshes, and the most economical methods of ameliorating them, in the next volume. We have been gathering information on the subject from all quarters, and we now invite all those who are experimenting on the subject, to send forward any notes, or communications on the subject they may think worth publishing. We especially invite those who may have met with results not expected, or whose trials may have been unsuccessful, to give us their experience, as lessons of the kind are frequently of good service.

SINGING FOR SCHOOLS.—We have received from the publisher, Morris Cotton, Boston, Mass., two small singing books, intended for the use of schools. One is entitled "The School Harp," and contains a collection of pleasing and instructive songs, set to music adequate to the wants and tastes of children in the school room and at the fireside. The words and music are selected and arranged by E. H. Bascom.

The other volume is called "School Melodies," by J. W. Greene. The songs in this are nearly all original, and especially adapted to the wants of schools.

We commend both works to teachers who would promote cheerfulness and good feeling among their pupils. See advertisement for other school books.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—We acknowledge, from the publishers, the receipt of a pamphlet work containing specimen pages of Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. The whole work, which is soon to be published, will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of nearly 600 pages each, containing twenty-two fine steel plates, and about 300 superb wood engravings, also maps showing important discoveries, and other illustrations. The engravings in these sample sheets are very beautiful, the type is large and clear, and the style of the descriptions is of that graphic and life-like character which will at once attract and fix the attention of the reader. It will be a valuable acquisition to the family library.

THE PATENT OFFICE REPORT.—We are indebted to General Cass for copies of both volumes of the mechanical division of the patent office reports. This Senator is about the only one of our representatives at Washington to whom the *Farmer* is indebted for an occasional favor of this kind. The volumes, we think, are better arranged this year, so far as engravings and easy reference are concerned, than in any previous reports, and so far as agricultural implements, are a decided improvement. We shall refer to this report again.

DINSMORE'S AMERICAN RAILROAD AND STEAM NAVIGATION GUIDE.—We have received from the publishers, Dinsmore & Co., New York, and also from J. A. Roys, of this city, who has them for sale, a copy of the above work, which we commend as a pocket companion to all travelers, by land or water. It contains correct tables of all the routes of travel through the States and Canadas, and all information concerning them needed by travelers together with a large and complete railroad map. Published the first of every month. Subscription price two dollars per annum. Single copies twenty-five cents.

At a meeting of the Wool Growers, in Cleveland, it was resolved to recommend the following compound for marking sheep:

COMPOUND OIL, OR SHEEP COATING.—To one gallon of lard oil, put one pound sulphur and one-fourth pound of bacco or snuff; heat the same thoroughly, and add one-half pint tar; the whole strained, and settled, and it is fit for use.

SALES AT THE STATE FAIR.—We note that J. B. Crippen sold his full-blood short-horn yearling bull "Banner Boy," to Dr. F. Bronson, of Kalamazoo, for \$175, and his two-year old bull "Haymaker," to Wm. Beal, of Rollin, Lenawee county, for \$250. Haymaker will prove a very desirable animal to improve the stock of Lenawee, and ought to be well patronized. He comes of a stock that is noted for breeding good milkers. Mr. Hiram Arnold, of Kalamazoo, bought a young full-blood calf of the same stock.

ANOTHER HORSE.—We have just had an opportunity of inspecting another horse which has been brought into this State, at a cost of \$3,000 for the improvement of the stock of horses, by Austin Wales, Esq. This new competitor is named *Columbus*, and comes from Long Island. He is from the best and most direct Messenger strain of blood, and was bred by Smith Burr, of Comac, Long Island. The pedigree of this horse is as follows: Sired by Old Napoleon, out of a dam got by Engineer, (who was the sire of the celebrated Lady Suffolk,) her dam by Express, out of old Express, imported. Old Napoleon was out of Young Mambrino, by a dam got by Commander. Young Mambrino was sired by Chancellor, who was out of Mambrino, by a dam got by Old Messenger. Commander was out of Commander, a son of Old Messenger, by a dam got by Light Infantry.

This horse, *Columbus*, is a deep sorrel in color, with a tinge of satin gloss in the shading that is seldom seen except in horses of good blood. There is little or no white about him. In height, he stands a little over 16½ hands. His head is good, rather large, but not disproportioned to his body. His neck seems short, but this appearance arises from the extreme height of his withers. He has a heavy strong mane. His chest is deep, and of good breadth. The shoulder and arm are large, muscular, and impress every one with the idea of great strength. The back and body are well proportioned; the loins broad, and close to a well developed, full hind quarter; the buttock and thigh, from the hock to the hip, is about as powerful a combination of bone and muscle as has ever been shown in this State. The legs, below the knees, and the hocks are short for a horse of his size, and show a powerful and somewhat heavy bone, but he needs them to support his well knit, massive frame. His pasterns are short, and his feet of fair size, neither small nor clumsy. He will bear inspection, and the more he is seen the better he will be liked.

Columbus has never been trained to trot, but he was sold under a warranty that he will trot his mile at any time in 2:45, and he has already gone his half mile in 1:20, when just taken out of the stable. His gait is a square, rapid trot, with a stride of twenty-two to twenty-three feet, and in lifting his feet and setting them down he settles to his work so that every movement of every muscle tells, and he goes along without effort, easily and smoothly. We doubt very much that there is a better horse left on Long Island. Judging from his appearance, he has a force and vigor of constitution about him which will enable him to perpetuate his qualities in his stock, and if no misfortunes befall him, we look for a race of colts from him that will make 2:40 a slow figure. Some as good judges as there is in Oakland county have seen him, and pronounce him all right. For ourselves, we wait for his progeny to show his abilities as a first rate horse. So far, his appearance, action, and general make are highly satisfactory, and so satisfied is his owner with his action that he authorizes us to say that the owner of any mare which will outfoot him will be entitled to a colt without any charge for his services.

GOOD FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.—Among our best exchanges for family reading we number the *Saturday Evening Post*, published at Philadelphia; the *Germantown Telegraph*, at Germantown, Penn.; the *New York Courier*; *The Student*, for children, and the *Home Journal*, of New York city.

ANOTHER ROMEO.—W. F. Sands, of Jonesville, Hillsdale county, has recently purchased and taken home a shorthorn bull named "Romeo." This bull is from the herd of John Bad, Esq., of Dutchess county, New York. We have not yet seen his pedigree, and, therefore, cannot as yet say to what family he belongs.

SAWING MACHINES.—G. N. Bolles, of Kalamazoo, is again in the field with his celebrated cross-cut sawing machines. The demand for these machines is becoming larger each season, as they are becoming known for their labor saving qualities.

MORGAN HORSES.—It will be noticed by the Morgan horse men that C. M. Saxton is about to publish an essay on the origin, history, and characteristics of the well known breed of Vermont horses, known as the Morgans, with illustrations. We will send a copy of this work, postage free, to any of our friends who will send us a club of ten subscribers, with the money, for the volume of the *Farmer* for 1867!

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the nurseries of Messrs. Thorpe, Smith & Hanchett, of Syracuse, New York. The frosts of last winter did not reach their young stone fruit trees, and therefore they have a very fine assortment of well grown trees on hand.

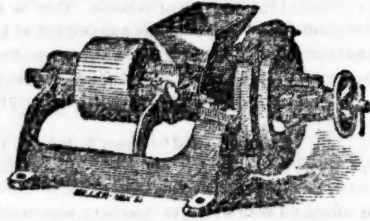
The Markets and their Prospects.

There is but little excitement in the market at present. There is of course a tendency to get all produce forward before the close of navigation, and the shipment of grain from all ports on the lakes, both on our own side and on the Canadian side are large. The most recent accounts seem to indicate that Great Britain has secured her crops in a more favorable condition than was at first expected, and also the best judges assert that the grain crop is equal to a full average. But this says the same and other, does not argue that low prices are to follow. There will be need also of an average importation, more especially as the manufacturing interests were never more active or more productive than during the present year. Then again France has not produced enough breadstuffs for home consumption. There are also light crops in the north of Europe, and very little grain is looked for from the Baltic while France will absorb the greater portion of all breadstuffs that seek a market by way of the Mediterranean. It is therefore, to the United States alone that Great Britain looks for nearly the whole of the grain which her people will consume over what she produced. This state of things will press in a low range of prices, and though we cannot expect extreme rates, there is some reason to hope that the prices of wheat and flour may not only keep steady but even advance a little during next season.

There is a lull in the beef market, and sales are not made in the Eastern markets at high prices. The advance in rate of freight has also had its effect on buyers. The supply is good. Though prime fat oxen, fat weathers and good poultry can always be sold in advance of quotations:

| BREADSTUFFS AND GRAIN. | | SEEDS, POTAT. ES, SALT, &c. | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Flour, bbl. | \$6.00 a 6.2 | Clover per bush. | \$7.50 to 8.50 |
| Common, 100 lbs. | 1.75 a 1.87 | Timothy. | 2.75 a 3.25 |
| Buckwheat, 100 lbs. | 2.00 a 2.10 | Red top. | 1.75 a 2.00 |
| Wheat, bush. | .35 a 1.50 | Blue grass. | 3.00 a 3.50 |
| Com, bush. | .25 a .30 | Richard grass. | 3.00 a 3.50 |
| Oats, bush. | .20 a .25 | Sandwich plaster 1 lb. | 1.50 a 1.75 |
| Barley, per 100 lbs. | 2.50 a 2.80 | N Y Potash. | 1.15 a 1.30 |
| BEEF, MUTTON, &c. | | Sau usky water lime. | 1.50 a 1.75 |
| Beef in foot. | \$2.50 a 3.50 | N Y do. | 1.31 a 1.50 |
| Beef dressed. | .60 a .65 | Salt five bbls. | 1.75 a 2.00 |
| Sheep, dressed per lb. | .08 a .09 | do coarse. | 2.25 a 2.50 |
| Sheep in foot. | 2.25 a 3.5 | MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Hogs per 100 lbs. | 5.50 a 6.00 | Apples per bush. | 50 a 62 1/2 |
| Turkey. | 1.00 a 1.5 | White fls., in f bbl. | 4.50 a 5.00 |
| Cal. hens, per r. | 37 1/2 a 0.50 | White beans per bush. | 2.00 a 2.50 |
| Gee. | 3 1/2 a 0.50 | Sheep pel. | 50 a 60 |
| Eggs per doz. | 16 a 18 | Hay and timothy, ton. | 9.00 a 10.00 |
| Butter, per lb. (cream). | 21 a 23 | Common. | 7.00 a 8.00 |
| do. (skim). | 17 a 19 | Honey. | 20 a 25 |
| Cheese per lb. | 9 a 11 | | |

TO FARMERS, MILLERS & LUMBERMEN



FIFTY-SEVEN PREMIUMS

At the World's Fair, London, the American Institute, Michigan State Fair, and other Societies, have

BEEN AWARDED TO

CHARLES ROSS' PATENT CONICAL

BURR-STONE MILLS,

As the most perfect Grinding Mills ever offered to the public. Either for Farmers' use by Horse Power, or for flouring and re-grinding middlings and other offals in large flouring mills, they excel all other kinds of mills, giving a larger yield and a better flour having no oscillating motion, and easily kept in good face; and are the only mill well adapted to the unsteady motion of saw-mills, for meal, Graham flour, or feed grinding. They are a great saving in Power and Investment in building mills. The factory prices are \$75, \$110, \$140, \$170, \$200, and \$300, and freight to the place of delivery. For sale by M. J. COOK, near the Post Office, No. 19 Griswold street, opposite the Michigan Exchange. To be found in operation in this city at W. Davis & Co's Conical Mills, also in various parts of the State and country. Descriptive circulars sent, by a dressing

M. J. COOK, Agent, Detroit.

N. B.—An additional Premium and Diploma were awarded on these Mills at the Michigan State Fair of 1855, and at the New York State Fair of 1857; the highest Premium was awarded on flour manufactured by the Mills, though amid powerful and exciting competition.

MAGAZINE OF TRAVEL,

AND

CASKET OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Under the above title, the subscribers receive to publish a Monthly Periodical, to be devoted mainly to travel's never before published, embracing—

I. Rev. Dr. Duffield's Travels in Europe, Africa and Asia, to occupy one-third of more of each number.

II. Mr. Isham's Travels in the same three quarters of the globe, to occupy the same space.

III. Sketches of Border Life on the West of the Mississippi, by one who has traversed those vast regions in the capacity of a civil engineer.

IV. Such original articles, of a Literary or Scientific character, as may be adjudged worthy.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and neatly executed; it will be issued on the first of each month, commencing the first of January next, each number to consist of forty-eight pages, besides the cover, making an annual volume of about six hundred pages.

TERMS.—To single subscribers, per year, in advance, \$1 25. Twelve of not less than eight, per year, in advance \$1 00.

PREMIUMS.—The following premiums are offered for procuring subscribers, to be paid the 1st of May next:

For the largest number of names, with the money—\$40 00
For the next largest do do — 20 00
For the next do do — 10 00
For the six next largest do do — 5 00

To all others, for every eight subscribers with the money, a copy of the work will be given as a premium.

N. B.—Postmaster's general, and all others who choose to take the responsibility of raising clubs, are authorized agents. Agents may retain the money in their hands until the first number is received, but a list of names must be forwarded by the 15th of December, no extra copy will be printed, and only those who order the work previous to that time can be supplied.

Editors who are kind enough to copy this prospectus, and call attention to it, shall receive a copy of the work gratis.

WARREN ISHAM,

W. PARSONS ISHAM,

Detroit, September 25, 1854. nov 11

S. A. SPERRY.

MANUFACTURER OF Carriages, Buggies and Wagons, which are constantly for sale. Painting and Trimming executed with dispatch. Also blacksmithing in all its various branches. All orders of work done to order. Ship on Detroit to Ann Arbor, Michigan. ja '55

BOLLES'S CROSS-CUT SAWING MACHINE.

The attention of the public is again asked to this most

COMPLETE LABOR SAVER.

One that truly has the approbation of all men far and near who have used them, in all cases giving full satisfaction, and is beyond doubt the Best Machine known to cut Wood, Staves, Hubs or Shingles, firm and compact, only weighing 1000 lbs. with truck and log carriage 24 feet long, easily transported in a common wagon box, and adapted to any kind of power, fitted for tumbling rod or band; may, or may not be stopped to change the log, which is easily done even by a boy, and with a two-horse power and one hand will saw 20 to 35 cords of wood per day, and is a profitable Machine for thrashers to buy to use with their Power and Team after thrashing season is over, as I never knew one that would not command \$5 per day, giving full satisfaction.

PRICES:

| | |
|--|---------|
| All complete with saw..... | \$60 00 |
| Two-horse sweep power..... | 50 00 |
| Two-horse R. R., or endless chain power..... | 116 00 |
| Twenty-four inch buzz saw ready for use..... | 38 00 |
| Machine cross-cut saw drilled and filed..... | 5 75 |

I have also for sale the *Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill*, Grain Drills, Danford's Mowers and Reapers, Pitt's Corn and Cob Mills, Horse Powers and Thrashers, &c. &c.

Orders thankfully received and Machines forwarded to any part of the country by railroad.

GEO. N. BOLLES.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., October 15, 1856.

nov3t

Clarke's Female Pills.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir John Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Caution.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

I. C. BALDWIN Co.,

(Late J. Bryant,) Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, General Agents.

For sale in Detroit by J. S. CUTHBERT & CO., FARRAND & WHEATON, T. & J. FINCHMAN, M. M. PECK, GEO. B. DICENSON & CO., E. C. TERRY, and in every Druggist Store in every town in the United States.

Oct. 1st, 1856.

6m

PURE BRED STOCK FOR SALE.

THOROUGH BRED DURHAM CATTLE, Pure Bred French Sheep, Pure Bred Spanish Sheep, and Pure Bred Essex Pigs and Suffolk Hogs. Apply to

J. S. GOE,

Tippecanoe, Fayette Co., Pa., 4 1/2 miles East of Brownsville.

April, 1856

ap 1y

WM WAGNER,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Ready Made Clothing. His assortment will always be found complete. Also, an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Custom Work and Cutting done to order. No. 11, Phoenix Block, Main street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

jet

A PERFUMED BREATH.

WHAT LADY OR GENTLEMAN WOULD REMAIN UNDER the curse of disagreeable breath when by using the

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS,

As a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the BALM on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

May easily be acquired by using the

Balm of a Thousand Flowers

It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY,

Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty cents.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations, none genuine unless signed by

FETTERIDGE & CO., Proprietors,

For sale by all druggists.

nov-5m

New York.

DR. C. B. PORTER & BROTHER.

DENTISTS.



WE are permanently located in the city of Ann Arbor, and may be found at all times, ready to perform any operation in dentistry, with neatness and dispatch. Teeth cleaned, and filled with pure gold to arrest disease, and preserve their usefulness.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

inserted upon pure gold and platinum, unequalled for beauty, usefulness, and durability.

Ann Arbor, Main street Mich.

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CLOVER HULLERS & CLEANERS, different patterns.

Sept:5t

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, ON JEFFERSON AVENUE,

BELOW MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, DETROIT.

The Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stock of
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Both Modern and Antique Styles, in Rosewood,
Mahogany and Domestic Wood.

Those wishing rich and substantial Furniture, will always find a great variety to select from—equal in every respect to anything in the Eastern market. Being in constant receipt of Pattern Pieces from the

FASHIONABLE MAKERS IN NEW YORK
they are enabled to guarantee the most PERFECT SATISFACTION to their customers.

They also keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Plain Furniture of Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut. In short, every article in the line of Household Furniture will be found in their stock, including Chairs of every style and price, from four shillings to sixty dollars each. The subscribers now have on hand, and make to order, best

HAIR MATTRESSES.

Their customers can rely upon getting a genuine article.

CORN-HUSK MATTRESSES AND STRAW PALMASES
constantly on hand. For the trade we keep constantly a large stock of Mahogany and Rosewood Veneer.

June '66, th.

STEVENS & ZUG.

STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing and vending **D. B. ROGERS' Improved Steel Cultivator Teeth**, throughout the north half of the State of Indiana and all the State of Michigan, except the counties of Oakland, Lapeer, Genesee, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Hillsdale, now offers to supply his district with said Teeth, made of the best quality of spring steel, and in the latest improved shape.

These Teeth are too well known to need any certificates of their usefulness. They have taken the first premium at every State and County Fair wherever exhibited.

For sale in every principal city and village throughout the above named district.

The subscriber has also purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing and vending **D. B. ROGERS' IMPROVEMENT IN THE WHEEL CULTIVATOR**, throughout most of the States of Michigan and Indiana. At the Michigan State Fair in 1853 and 1854, he exhibited one of these Machines, fitted with steel teeth, and received the first premium and a diploma. This Machine, fitted with Rogers' improved steel teeth, is considered by all farmers who have used them, to be the best Wheel Cultivator in use, not only for preparing summer fallows and putting in grain, but for the cultivation of corn when planted in drills.

No farmer will dispense with the use of the above named farming implements who has any knowledge of their usefulness.

All orders for Wheel Cultivators, or Cultivator Teeth, filled on short notice.

CUTION.—All persons are prohibited the use of these Teeth and Machines, in said district, unless purchased of the subscriber or his duly authorized Agents. Address,

April 1, 1856. T. A. FLOWER,
PORTLAND, MICH.

SAMPLES of Australian and Tuscany Seed Wheat can be seen at our Store.

D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD,
103 Woodward Avenue Detroit.

BUFFALO NURSERIES and OAKLAND GARDENS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE Proprietors offer to the public a largely increased stock of Fruit Trees for the coming Autumn and Spring, which for thrift, size and beauty cannot be surpassed.

Our Pear Trees, particularly, are unusually fine, and we have more than 100,000 2 year old, with the same number of yearlings, which have made an extra growth.

Our stock is general, embracing also Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Peach, Plum, and all the smaller fruits.

THE ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

is full, and includes every variety of hardy Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs.

Of Roses, we have a very extensive collection, in which will be found every desirable class and variety.

Also a full stock of Green House and Bedding out Plants.

Our facilities for shipping to any point East or West are unequalled, and we invite all persons interested in our products to call and examine them.

Buffalo, August 15, 1856.

MANLEY & MASON.
Sept:31

GILMORE'S PATENT BEE HOUSE AND HIVE.

PATENTED JUNE 5, 1849, PATENT EXPIRES JUNE 5, 1863.

THE undersigned has purchased the right for the counties of Eaton, Calhoun, St. Joseph, Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, and Saginaw. Offers in individuals rights in those counties with Book of directions for building maring. &c., for \$5.00. This plan secures swarms from being robbed. Comb is renewed once in three years. Feeding facilities, unsurpassed. Bees swarm out or go from hive at the will of the manager. Superior inducements to clubs for town rights. Agents wanted in every township.

O. SMITH.
May. 17.

Vermontville, April 16, 1856.

THE CELEBRATED NURSERIES

OF

ANDRE LEROY,

AT ANGERS, - - - - - FRANCE.

MR. ANDRE LEROY, member of the principal Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Europe and America, and lately promoted by the French Emperor to the rank of Knight of the Legion of Honor for the best nursery products exhibited at the World's Fair, held in Paris, begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has just published his New Catalogue for 1856, being more extensive and complete than that of any similar establishment on the continent. It contains the price, &c., of all the Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Camellias, Stocks, Seedlings, &c., with the necessary information for importing the same. His experience in putting up orders for America, and the superior quality of his plants have been too well appreciated during a period of two years to require further comment. The Catalogue can be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned Agent, who will also receive and forward the orders. Mr. A. LEROY is happy to state that his Nurseries were not reached by the inundation which so recently devastated a portion of the district in which they are situated.

Oct:1

ANDRE LEROY, Angers.
F. A. BRUGUIERE, Sole Agent,
137, Pearl Street, New York.

TO INVALIDS

LABORING UNDER AFFECTIONS OF THE
THROAT OR LUNGS.

DR. CALVIN M. FITCH;

Formerly of 714 Broadway, N. Y., author of the Invalid's Guide, Consumptive's Manual, &c., having recently returned from Europe, would inform his patients at the west, and all interested in the announcement, that he will open on the 1st day of July,

PERMANENT OFFICE

At No. 459 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

where he may be consulted daily, (Sabbath excepted) from nine to five, for **THROAT AND PULMONARY DISEASES**, more particularly **CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS**, in the treatment of which a judicious combination of Remedial means, the employment of Mechanical and Constitutional Remedies, and of Medical and Pathothropic Inhalations, give him a degree of success which can never attend a merely partial treatment of these Affections. DR. FITCH may also be consulted for all derangements of the system proceeding, or giving rise to Pulmonary Diseases, particularly CATARRH, DYSPNOEA, COSTIVENESS, AND FE. ALIC COMPLAINTS. Persons wishing to consult, but unable to visit Dr. FITCH, can do so by sending him a written statement of their case. A personal examination is however always preferable, as important symptoms are sometimes overlooked by the patient; and also as constant practice in consultation enables Dr. FITCH to determine the condition of the Lungs with great accuracy; thus of course enabling him more successfully to modify and adapt treatment to individual cases.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Dr. C. M. FITCH has associated with himself in practice Dr. J. W. SYKES, for a long time his assistant, a gentleman in whose professional ability he has the highest confidence; and he further wishes it distinctly understood that he has no longer any professional connection with Dr. S. S. Fitch, but that communications will hereafter be addressed to

CALVIN M. FITCH, M. D.,
459 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

July, '57, 1 year

HICKOK'S CIDER MILL.

A New entire new, enlarged and improved machine.
Price \$40. D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.
Sept:31

SEYMOUR'S GRAIN DRILLS and Broad Cast Sowers.
Sept:21 D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.